

## E. Germany allows another exodus

PRAGUE (AP) — East Germany has agreed to let as many as 11,000 East Germans leave the country to travel to West Germany, a top-ranking official in Bonn said Tuesday. The announcement came after East Germany said it would quit allowing citizens without visas or passports to cross the border to Czechoslovakia. The move effectively shut the border for ordinary citizens. Thousands of East Germans have fled to the West via Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the past few months. West German officials initially said about 4,700 East Germans were on the embassy grounds in Prague Tuesday. In a surprise announcement, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief of staff, Rudolf Seiters, said the new agreement also covers thousands more who raced to Czechoslovakia in hopes of gaining passage to the West, but were unable to get into the overfilled embassy compound. Seiters said the first train of East German refugees was to depart Prague for West Germany some time after 9 p.m. (1900 GMT) Tuesday. It was the second time within a week that East Germany agreed to allow its citizens to emigrate West.

# Jordan Times

An independent daily publication  
Jordanian Times  
المؤسسة من المؤسسة الأردنية للراي

## Syria defends Lebanon role

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa Tuesday defended his country's role in Lebanon and said there was a plot by Israel and other Western nations to distort the situation there. Sharaa indicated that the U.S. government, together with other Western powers and Israel, were wrongly accusing Syria of illegal presence in Lebanon and trying to draw attention away from the Palestinian uprising. Sharaa, in a speech to the General Assembly, also condemned Israeli leaders for "their Zionist doctrine, which is unmatched in fanaticism and fundamentalism by any other doctrine." Like other Arab speakers, he called for Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied territories, establishment of a separate Palestinian state and participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in an international Middle East peace conference. The Syrian foreign minister supported efforts of the Arab League tripartite committee last month to establish a ceasefire, lift blockades, create a security committee of ceasefire observers and to inspect ships to prevent arms shipments to any party. He said these steps constitute the only correct path to dialogue among the Lebanese and to a political solution for the Lebanese crisis.

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## King lauds Karak, pledges continued national efforts

KARAK (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited Karak city in southern Jordan and addressed a public rally of the city's residents and paid tribute to their national sense of belonging and pledged continued efforts to serve the Jordanian people and the Arab Nation.

Accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, King Hussein was overwhelmed by cheering and enthusiastic crowds as he entered the Karak Governorate.

Karak city represents an image of heroic struggles and noble Arab values, and it has always served as a fortress in the face of injustice and oppression," the King said in his address to the rally.

He paid tribute to the sacrifices offered by Karak citizens in the course of the Great Arab Revolt and in the continued struggle in defence of the Arab homeland.

King Hussein urged the people of Karak to maintain strong cooperation and cohesion in the face of hardships and the new challenges confronting Jordan at the moment.

The city of Karak, like all cities in Jordan, will offer its contribution towards inter-Arab integration within the context of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), King Hussein said.

Karak, he added, will continue to maintain the march in the footsteps of the country's founders and the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt, seeking a better future for Jordan and the Arab Nation.

Notables from Karak and the neighbouring regions made speeches, while folk troupes performed dabkeh dances in the streets.



His Majesty King Hussein waves to cheering crowds in Karak Tuesday (photo by Yousef Al-Ajlani)

## Sharif Zeid in Muscat

MUSCAT (P. tra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker arrived in Muscat Tuesday on a short working visit to Oman during which he will deliver a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id.

## Blanket ban on Soviet strikes rejected

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A legislative working group rejected a constitutional amendment President Mikhail Gorbachev's call for a 15-month emergency ban on strikes, deputies said Tuesday.

Gorbachev, saying work stoppages could crush the Soviet economy and lead to anarchy, Monday asked the Supreme Soviet legislature for an emergency resolution that would ban all strikes for 15 months. He requested action on the measure Tuesday.

Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin told reporters the blanket ban was rejected by a group of deputies from four legislative committees who met through the night Monday.

"It was unconstitutional. We don't have a basis for deciding what is an extraordinary situation," he said.

Deputies instead wrote a draft that said if the situation on the country's railroads did not stabilize by Oct. 9, the ministries of interior, defence and transport would take control of rail operations and security. It contained no ban on strikes.

The resolution was offered to deputies when Tuesday's session opened. By mid-afternoon, no vote had been taken. The strongest proposal on the floor suggested only a limited ban on strikes in key industries: energy, oil, transport and metallurgy.

The modified resolution read out Tuesday gives workers until next Monday to stop railway blockades. These are under way in at least two Soviet republics to back political, cultural and territorial demands.

If by Monday "the operation of the railways is not normalised, the ministries of interior, defence and communications are to assume control," the resolution says.

## Israel under pressure to accept dialogue proposal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — With a Thursday deadline at hand, the United States and Egypt are exerting heavy pressure on Israel to go along with a proposal for preliminary peace talks with Palestinian representatives.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sounded upbeat Monday about prospects for a peace settlement, saying a "golden opportunity" exists that must not be squandered.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who has been campaigning hard for a more flexible Israeli position on the issue, said Israel should not feel threatened by the 10-point proposal for peace talks set forth by Mubarak.

The inner cabinet of ministers from Likud and Labour is to meet Thursday on Mubarak's ideas amid deep divisions on how to proceed.

Likud rejects Mubarak's acceptance of a U.S.-backed formula that involves exchanging occupied land for peace and including people expelled by Israel in a Palestinian negotiating delegation. Labour, led by Finance Minister Shimon Peres, supports both ideas.

Meanwhile, President George Bush called Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday and told him "a dialogue was necessary" between Israel and the Palestinians, presidential press secretary Martin Fitzwater disclosed Tuesday.

Fitzwater said that Bush spoke with the Israeli leader for "just a few minutes" in advance of Monday's White House meeting with Mubarak.

day's White House meeting with Mubarak.

"The discussion was very general," Fitzwater said, saying Bush contacted Shamir mainly as a courtesy.

"He emphasised our interest in the peace process... that he obviously felt a dialogue was necessary," Fitzwater said.

Mubarak is willing to go to occupied Jerusalem to discuss his proposals with Shamir if the trip would produce concrete results, Italian officials said Tuesday.

The officials said Mubarak expressed his willingness to make such a trip during talks in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti during a stopover on his way back to Egypt from the United States.

But he told Andreotti a meeting with Shamir could not take place unless there were guarantees it could produce some concrete results, they said.

Mubarak told Washington reporters Monday the essential next step in the peace process is to persuade the Israelis and the Palestinians to enter a dialogue "without preconditions."

"We won't get to peace until Palestinians and Israelis speak to each other," Baker said.

**PLO support**

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) supports the Egyptian proposal for unconditional dialogue with Israel, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday.

**British Labour call**

The British opposition Labour Party Monday supported a call for the Israeli government to enter into dialogue with the PLO.

On the first day of the party's annual convention, delegates passed a motion approving increased party attention to the Palestinian question.

## Coup in Panama

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Members of the Panamanian Defence Forces (PDF) seized their headquarters Tuesday in an attempt to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega, but forces loyal to the general surrounded the compound and counterattacked.

## Lebanese MPs agree to Muslim-Christian sharing

TAIF (R) — Lebanese members of parliament agreed in principle Tuesday to share seats in parliament equally between Muslims and Christians, deputies said.

The agreement was the first since the two communities opened talks Saturday to try to build on a ceasefire that ended six months of deadly warfare in divided Lebanon.

The 62 members, half of them Muslim and half Christian, are meeting in the Saudi Arabian mountain town of Taif in a bid to agree on changes to the Christian-dominated system which Muslims say is a root cause of the 14-year-long civil war in Lebanon.

Deputies said Tuesday, their fourth day of talks, that they had agreed to the equality principle proposed in an Arab League "charter for national reconciliation."

They were working their way through the document but had not yet reached the potentially explosive section on a Syrian troop withdrawal, the principle demand of Maronite Christian leader Michel Aoun.

"The atmosphere has been rather technical and legalistic, not political," one deputy said.

**Moves under way to set up expelled Palestinians' council**

By Ghadeer Taher  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The expulsion of people from occupied territories by the occupier is a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, but it is one regularly practised by Israel on the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza as a means to quell resistance to its occupation.

To counter Israel's forced removal, Palestinians exiled over the last 22 years are setting up a council in Amman to defend their right to return to their homeland and to block further expulsions, according to Palestinian sources.

"Palestinians living in Jordan are drafting the charter for the committee of deportees," Abdul Jawad Saleh, former mayor of the occupied West Bank town of Al Bireh, told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

A preparatory committee has been formed and internal regulations for the council have been drafted, according to Saleh, who was expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities in the early 1970s. "Now we are trying to gather the names of all the Palestinians who have been expelled from Palestine by the occupying power, whether they are living here in Jordan or in other countries," he added. The committee held its first meeting last week.

The objective of the proposed council is to stop further expulsions of Palestinians by the Israeli occupation authorities by highlighting the issue in the regional and international arena and asserting the right of those



## Pakistan, S. Union set to agree on Afghanistan

**DHAKA (AP)** — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan said Tuesday her government was working with the Soviet Union to find a political solution to the Afghan conflict.

"We are discussing with the Soviet Union a consensus resolution on Afghanistan which will be presented at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly," she told reporters, without elaborating.

Pakistan favours setting up a government determined by the Afghan people, she said at a news conference called at the end of her three-day visit to Bangladesh.

"This is the only solution to peace and stability in Afghanistan," Ms. Bhutto said.

Pakistan supports the Afghan rebels, known as the Mujahedeen or "Islamic Holy Warriors," in their war against the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah in Kabul.

The Soviet Union withdrew the last of its troops from Afghanistan in February after a 10-year involvement, but has continued to arm the government forces.

United States is the biggest arms supplier of the seven-group guerrilla alliance, based in Pakistan's frontier city Peshawar, where the rebels have set up a self-proclaimed interim government. Another guerrilla alliance is based in Iran.

"The stumbling bloc is the continuation of the present administration in Afghanistan," Ms. Bhutto said. "The hardliners should step down to pave the way for setting up of a broad-based government."

She also called for conditions that would allow the return of nearly 4 million Afghan refugees who have streamed into Pakistan since the Afghanistan war started about 11 years ago.

In addition, the prime minister proposed arms control talks to ease regional tensions. India and Pakistan accuse each other of possessing nuclear capability, and of other defence buildups.

Meanwhile the leader of an Afghan rebel interim government said Monday he welcomed any proposals to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan, but would not negotiate with the administration in Kabul.

The Iranian News Agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Sibghatullah Mojaddadi as telling a seminar on Afghanistan in Tehran: "We welcome any proposal for the settlement of the Afghan issue."

"But do not expect us to sit behind the table with representatives of Khalq and Parcham," he added, referring to two factions of the ruling Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Mojaddadi leads an interim government formed in February by an alliance of seven Pakistani-based rebel parties trying to overthrow the Kabul government.

He told the seminar that his government "believes that Afghanistan is the common heritage of all Afghans who have

the right to take part in determining their own fate."

Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani Monday called on fractious Afghan rebel groups to unite to form an Islamic government in Kabul and for Pakistan-based guerrillas to turn their backs on U.S. support.

IRNA quoted Rafsanjani as also calling for an end to super-power intervention in Afghanistan.

Opening an international seminar on the Afghan issue in Tehran, he urged all Afghan groups to cooperate in their fight for self-determination and "to isolate ideologies alien to Afghan culture and tradition."

He did not specifically mention the United States, but it has long provided weapons to the seven-group guerrilla alliance based in Pakistan which is fighting the Soviet-backed Communist government in Kabul.

That Sunni Muslim alliance has been at odds with another guerrilla coalition of Shi'ite Muslims based in Iran, which is overwhelmingly Shi'ite.

IRNA quoted Rafsanjani as saying that only Islam could guarantee Afghanistan's territorial integrity and independence.

"We are for an independent, Islamic and Non-Aligned Afghanistan," he declared.

Iran has been taking a growing role in efforts to form an interim government dominated by the guerrillas, known as Mujahedeen, following the Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan in February after a 10-year war.



Abie Nathan (left) in court with his lawyer.

## Abie Nathan jailed for meeting Arafat

**RAMLE (R)** — Israeli broadcaster Abie Nathan was ordered jailed for six months Tuesday for meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last year in violation of an Israeli law.

Nathan, 62, will begin his jail term next Tuesday, the first Israeli jailed under the 1986 law that many believe is becoming outdated as traditional barriers crumble between Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

A veteran peace campaigner who owns the popular offshore Voice of Peace radio station, Nathan proudly acknowledged meeting Arafat and other PLO officials in Tunis and Strasbourg, France, in September last year.

Nathan told the court: "I will

not stop fighting this law despite everything. We've got to talk to the enemy. There is no other way. Our bullets and their stones cannot solve the problem."

The judge gave Nathan another 12 months suspended sentence. He could have been jailed for three years.

Israeli-Palestinian contacts have surged in nearly 22 months of an uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, home to 1.7 million Palestinians.

Some 100 Israelis have flouted the law and met PLO officials. The few others brought to trial have been fined and ordered to perform six months' community service but are awaiting the outcome of high court appeals.

Judge Ari Fass acknowledged that much of the public believed the law was anti-democratic but said it was enacted by the democratic process of legislation.

"Ideological reasons, including the conviction that you are saving lives, cannot justify the breaking of a law, especially for a man like Abie Nathan whose words have great public impact in Israel and abroad," the judge told the court packed with Nathan's supporters.

Iranian-born Nathan, a former air force pilot, was jailed in 1968 for 40 days after history-making peace flights to Egypt backed by 100,000 Israeli petitioners. A court said he broke a law then against Israelis entering Arab countries.

## Israel expects 100,000 Soviet Jews to arrive after U.S. visa requirements

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Officials expect 100,000 Soviet Jews to come to Israel following a tightening of U.S. visa requirements and have asked the United States to guarantee \$400 million to help house the flood of immigrants.

But plans to settle new immigrants in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip could scuttle support from the U.S. government which views Jewish settlements in occupied areas as an obstacle to Middle East peace-making.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Monday the Bush administration would reject any effort to help resettle immigrants in the occupied territories.

"The current American programme of financing housing projects in development countries limits loan guarantees to \$25 million per country a year and would thus have to be expanded," Officials in Shamir's right-wing

Likud Bloc say Soviet Jews should be settled in the occupied territories, seen by Likud as an integral part of Israel.

Housing Minister David Levy drew sharp criticism from American officials and Jewish leaders when he first voiced the idea last June. Liberal critics said it would deter Soviet Jews who did not want to be thrust into the midst of the Palestinian uprising.

David defended the plan, saying Israel would settle Jews in the West Bank and Gaza areas with or without U.S. backing.

"We are as a sovereign state, and we think this immigration wave should be directed there. If the Americans refuse to give money, we shall take a loan from our own population, but we won't stop."

David said a group of settlement leaders was discussing the idea with Shamir and that he was working on a survey of housing

and job opportunities in the West Bank and Gaza.

Another controversial proposal by Israel's Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz calls for directing the majority of new immigrants to development towns in remote areas of Israel.

Jewish activists in Moscow say many Jews seeking to go to the United States would rather stay in the Soviet Union than go to Israel.

Some 250,000 Soviet Jews have emigrated to Israel between 1967 and 1988.

Last year, 2,173 out of 18,961 Soviet Jewish emigrants came to Israel, according to the Jerusalem-based Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre. In January-August this year, 4,175 out of the 35,610 Soviet Jewish emigrants came to Israel, and the government expects a total of 7,000 in 1989.

## Ozal warns Syria over Euphrates water

**ANKARA (R)** — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has issued a veiled threat to Syria that Turkey may cut vital water supplies from the Euphrates River unless Damascus honours an implicit pledge to curb rebel Kurdish activities.

Iraq, through which the river also flows, would be affected if Turkey reduced the present flow of 500 cubic metres of water per second to Syria under an agreement reached in 1987.

"Of course the water will be supplied as long as there is enough and as long as Syria abides by certain terms," Ozal said in the south eastern city of Sanliurfa Sunday night.

"We have doubts that Syria is abiding by these terms," he told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency.

The prime minister did not elaborate and an official Turkish source said: "Only Ozal can enlarge on his remarks on Syria." The Foreign Ministry will not elaborate and an official Turkish source said: "Only Ozal can enlarge on his remarks on Syria. The Foreign Ministry will not comment on them."

A foreign ministry source said the water supply was linked implicitly with action by Syria to prevent cross-border raids by rebels of the Marxist Kurdish

Workers Party (PKK), fighting for independence for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

Nearly 2,000 people have been killed since the PKK launched its guerrilla war in south east Turkey in 1984.

Syria and Iraq, whose agricultural depend largely on waters from the Euphrates, have expressed concern that supplies might be affected by a major irrigation and power project in south east Turkey.

The three countries have been holding talks on an equitable sharing of the waters of Euphrates and Tigris Rivers when the scheme is completed.

## Southern Sudanese petition for secession

**KHARTOUM (R)** — A group of public figures in South Sudan has called for the region to secede, saying Khartoum discriminates against its mainly Christian and animist inhabitants.

Fifty-seven tribal chiefs, academics, clergymen and others said in a petition that successive governments had maltreated the south, wracked by famine and six years of civil war against troops from the Arabised, Muslim north.

The petition claimed that Khartoum appeared to regard Sudan as an Arab country and planned to spread Arab culture and Islam to the south.

The question of the imposition of harsh Islamic Sharia Laws is at the heart of the rebellion in the South spearheaded by the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Party (SPLA).

A copy of the petition, sent last week to the ruling junta led by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, was obtained by Reuters Tuesday.

"The issue of separation is... of greater relevance and urgency for the people of southern Sudan since historically, this has been their demand," the petition reads.

Bashir, who seized power in a coup three months ago, has said he will consider granting secession to the South.

The petition was intended to be read to a conference underway in Khartoum on how to end the war, but it appeared that it might be withheld because of its sensitive nature.

The conference, attended by politicians and other public figures from around the country, is being boycotted by the SPLA.

## Bomb explodes outside North Cyprus politician's home

**NICOSIA (R)** — A bomb exploded outside the Nicosia home of a Turkish-Cypriot politician in a breakaway North Cyprus early Tuesday blowing a hole in the road but causing no injuries.

Alpay Durduran, told the daily paper Kibris he believed the motives of the bombers to be criminal rather than political.

"I think it has to do with smuggling. Some of my comments were published in the mainland (Turkish) newspapers about smuggling," said Durduran, who was recently dismissed by the north's opposition Communal Liberation Party.

The force of the blast damaged

Durduran's car, which was parked outside his house, and shattered nearby windows.

The bombing was the third since two explosions in the Turkish-Cypriot part of Nicosia on Sept. 8 which damaged a lorry and car showroom.

Two people were arrested but subsequently released following the September bombings.

Cyprus has been divided into Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot sectors since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded the island following a coup in Nicosia inspired by the military junta then ruling in Greece.

## Libya: No veto rights for big powers at U.N.

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Libya Monday called for changes in the U.N. Charter to eliminate the veto rights of big powers and questioned South Africa and Israel's right to a seat in the world body.

In an address to the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Jadhalla Azouzi Al Talhi said the effectiveness of the United Nations was "crippled" by veto powers of the permanent members of the Security Council.

"They do not use it to defend what is right and preserve international peace and security but to consecrate falsehoods and promote aggression, occupation, invasion and terrorism," he said.

Another abuse of the U.N. Charter, he said, was "what one sees on entering this hall where the flags of the most repulsive regimes known in modern history are..." He said the "regimes" were South Africa and Israel.

"It is a shame... that as an international group we tolerate a falsehood that we can change if we so desire," he said.

South Africa was suspended

from the General Assembly in 1974 but is still a member of the United Nations.

Turning to the United States, Talhi said the U.S. attack on Libya in 1986 was the "most repulsive act to which my country has been exposed" and said American economic, scientific and cultural sanctions against Tripoli were "entirely unjustifiable."

He condemned international terrorism which he said took innocent lives but called on the United Nations to define the concept of state terrorism "distinguishing clearly between terrorism that should be fought and eradicated... and the lawful struggle of people."

Talhi also renewed calls to turn the Mediterranean into a "lake of peace," free of military fleets and bases.

But he said Israel as well as other powers threatened the region, citing Israel's reported experiment with long-range missiles, one of which landed near the Libyan city of Benghazi.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-14	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programmes
17:00	Alph
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Cairo News Message
18:25	Local programme
19:20	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:40	Local programme
22:25	Wrestling
23:10	Varieties programme
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	Le Monde Magique de Chantal goya
18:00	Documentary
18:30	L'Appari
19:00	News in French
19:15	Documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Empty Nest
21:10	All the Rivers Run
22:00	News in English
22:20	Tanamera
PRAYER TIMES	
05:10	Fajr
06:27	(Sunrise) Duha
12:54	Dhuhr
15:46	Asr

18:22	Maghreb
19:39	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellish, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrace Church Tel. 623266	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Assiout International Church Tel. 683526	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 659932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh causing dust in the eastern and southern regions. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly fresh wind and calm seas.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Walid Sahawneh	779997
Dr. Abdul Majid Al Sha'er	791405
Dr. Salama Al Daboubi	776751
Dr. Salah Al Zayed	790677
Ferdous pharmacy	778336
Al Asena pharmacy	637055
Nairookh pharmacy	623672
Al Salan pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shmeisat pharmacy	637660
IRBID:	
Dr. Lawrence Badre	(—)
Al Shams pharmacy	(985236)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Maysoon Hanna	(—)
Khalifeh pharmacy	983417

EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	63041
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Price Complaints	605800
Water and Sewerage	661176
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	
(Directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	775111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport	08-53200
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/2
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn	642816
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amn	653412
Jabal Amman Maternity	642262
Malhas, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shmeisat	664171/4
Shmeisat Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Muasher Hospital	667227/9
Al-Islamic, Abdali	666127/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Italian, Al-Muasher	777013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775112/5
Army, Marfa	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
Rua Hospital	(09)986732
IRBID:	
Princess Batina Hospital	(02)775555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)772725
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital	(02)247100
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International	

ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
16:10	Jeddah (RJ)
16:15	Aqaba (RJ)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
17:00	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
17:15	Larnaca (RJ)
17:45	Cairo (RJ)
18:00	Riyadh (RJ)
18:20	Brussels, Paris (RJ)
18:55	London, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00	Madrid, Rome (RJ)
19:40	Chicago, New York, Vienna (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
05:20	Dubai (AZ)
13:00	Benghazi (LN)
13:00	Baghdad (LA)
13:15	Sana'a, Jeddah (TV)
13:20	Sana'a (KS)
14:30	Kuwait (KU)
17:25	Jeddah (SV)
21:45	Tripoli (PK)
22:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
23:55	Frankfurt (LH)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights	

## Algerian opposition urges calm on riots anniversary

**ALGIERS (R)** — Algerian opposition leaders are appealing for calm on the first anniversary of riots that paved the way for multi-party politics.

Amid labour unrest and rumours that a march may be held to mark the anniversary, newly legal political parties from Communists to Islamic fundamentalists say more violence would only hurt the country's fledgling democracy.

Last Oct. 5 schoolchildren and unemployed youths stormed through the streets of Algiers, ransacking shops and police stations and triggering a week of riots in which scores died.

Their anger was fuelled by economic austerity measures, reported corruption in the ruling socialist National Liberation Front (FLN) and 27 years of stifling one-party government.

President Chadli Benjedid, after calling in the army, promised sweeping democratic reforms that were in part realised with the legalisation of five opposition parties in August and September.

Diplomats said the anniversary would test how far the FLN and the opposition have been able to win the confidence of a public impatient for political and economic change.

One fundamentalist group that has not been legalised, the Oumma Movement, urged Algerians

in a recent statement "to unite and be vigilant to avoid any provocation so as not to lose the gains extracted through the price of important sacrifices."

Many political observers regard fundamentalists, a major force in the riots, as the strongest opposition force.

Fundamentalist leader Abbasi Madani, spokesman of the newly legal Islamic Salvation Front, said last month that as long as political means existed to express grievances, "I do not see it is in the interest of Algeria to enter into a massacre."

The Algerian league for the defence of human rights has urged Algerians to "pay homage in dignity to these martyrs of democracy, of fundamental freedoms and of human rights."

The government said 159 people died, but independent accounts put the toll at three times that figure. The league urged the government to speed up investigations into the deaths and to compensate victims of reported torture.

Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche has said he does not expect a replay of violence.

"The thugs and reasons which led to the events of October 1988 have been removed, and I do not see any logical reason for new incidents," he told the Arabic daily El Messa in an interview published Sunday.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khartoum to set up popular committees

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Sudan's military junta plans to set up Libyan-style popular



## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**ROYAL DECREE:** A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the appointment of Nayef Al Qadi as Jordan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Qatar. (J.T.)

**PRINCE MOHAMMAD VISITS 9TH BATTALION:** His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited Prince Mohammad's 9th Battalion, where he was received by the battalion commander and senior officers. Prince Mohammad was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi. (Petra)

**CABINET ENDORSES AMENDMENTS:** The Cabinet Tuesday endorsed an amendment to the military court regulations, whereby violations of the supply law will fall under the prerogative of the military court. The Cabinet also decided to form a new Russafa municipal council, headed by Mousa Al Saud and grouping ten other members, and gave it a mandate of two years. (Petra)

**LAWZI RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY:** Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Tuesday received the Algerian ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Burgham, who visited Lawzi to bid farewell on the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Lawzi and Burgham discussed the strong bilateral relations between Jordan and Algeria and the increasing cooperation in the various fields, including the parliamentary affairs. (Petra)

**ASSAD MEETS ENVOYS:** Higher Education Minister Naseruddin Al Assad Tuesday received in two separate meetings the ambassadors of Qatar and Japan. Assad discussed with the new Qatari Ambassador, Mohammad Al Naser Al Kawrani, means of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the scientific and cultural spheres. In the second meeting, Assad discussed with the Japanese Ambassador Makoto Watanabe the role played by Watanabe in promoting and enhancing bilateral relations between Jordan and Japan. (Petra)

**NNAB RECEIVES ENVOY:** Industry and Trade Minister Ziad Nabbat Tuesday discussed with Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe economic relations and means of promoting commercial exchange. The Japanese ambassador called at Innab to bid farewell on the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Innab also discussed economic relations with ambassadors of Poland and Romania in two separate meetings. (Petra)

**KEILANI, WATANABE HOLD TALKS:** Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe Tuesday had a meeting with Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani to discuss scopes of operation and coordination between Japan and Jordan in water related issues. (Petra)

**BRACKET VISITS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE:** Agriculture Minister Bassam Al Saket Tuesday visited the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Transfer of Technology, where he met with the centre officials and called on them to observe public safety measures. (Petra)

**FARHAN, S. YEMENI MINISTER HOLD TALKS:** Bilateral cooperation between Jordan and the South Yemen was the main topic of discussion Tuesday between the Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mahdi Al Farhan and the visiting Yemeni Labour Minister Uthman Rashid. Farhan briefed Rashid on the SSC experience and said that Jordan has gone a long way in providing protection and security to all workers. Farhan pointed out that more than 500,000 people are now covered by the SSC law and that social security has become a right to every Jordanian inside and outside Jordan. Farhan said that the SSC is ready to provide the S. Yemen with the necessary expertise in the area of social security. (Petra)

**WORKSHOP AT AL NUZHA CENTRE:** As a contribution to Jordan's on-going celebrations of Arab Child Day, Queen Alia Jordan's Social Welfare Fund (QAF) is organising a workshop Friday at Al Nuzha Centre, which is considered the first of its kind in the Kingdom, aims to revive simple traditional games and teach children ways to make them out of locally produced materials. (Petra)

**PROGRAMME ON LOCAL ADMINISTRATION:** The Greater Amman Municipality is taking part in a 10-day programme on organising local administration in urban areas, organised by the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS). Representing the municipality is its Deputy Mayor Sultan Khleifat, who left Tuesday on a field tour that will take him and other participants to Turkey and Holland. (Petra)



## Student societies at Yarmouk

**RBID (J.T.)** — Yarmouk University Tuesday announced that it will set up student scientific societies to promote cultural, artistic, social and sports activities on the campus. The announcement was made by Dr. Khaled Omari, dean of the university's Student Affairs Department, who said that the committees' work is also designed to bolster ties between the students themselves and those linking the students with the teaching staff. The committees, Omari noted, will be allowed to issue pamphlets and a wall-paper and will organise trips, sports events, lectures and seminars.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of watercolours on Jordan by Salam Kanaan at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of Islamic scripts at Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Nature and Man" by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Hadidi at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition marking the 1st centennial of the Eiffel Tower displaying photographs, drawings and pictures demonstrating the tower in all its aspects at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of Romanian folklore and traditional crafts featuring life in Romania at the Jerusalem Hotel.

### FILM

- ★ A Yugoslav film entitled "The Secret of Nikola Tesla" (Arabic subtitled), shown as part of the Yugoslav Film Week, at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.



## Sharif Zeid receives U.N. officials

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Amman is to host a pan-Arab conference next month to prepare for a United Nations-sponsored conference on "Education for All" which will convene in Bangkok in March 1990. This was revealed here Tuesday following a meeting at the Prime Ministry between Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Dr. Wadie Haddad, executive secretary general of a Higher Arab Committee preparing for the meeting. Arrangements for the Amman party in which all Arab countries will be represented were reviewed. According to a statement, senior officials from departments responsible for education, planning and finance in the Arab World will take part in the Amman meeting and the Bangkok conference.

The prime minister in July received formal invitation for Jordan to take part in the 1990 conference which, according to U.N. officials, will deal with problems pertaining to literacy, the quality of education, educational management and educational financing. Resident representatives of the Amman-based regional offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), who had presented the invitation to Sharif Zeid in July, were present at Tuesday's meeting held at the Prime Ministry.

## Amman talks to pave way for 'Education For All' conference

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — Basic education has transcended the stage of being a "human right" and is quickly emerging as a "human necessity" for the people around the world, according to Wadie Haddad, head of the New York based secretariat for "Education For All".

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in cooperation with the World Development Programme, the World Bank and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) are taking steps to convene a preparatory conference under the title "Education For All" in Amman from Nov. 13 to 16, 1989, during which representatives of all Arab states will discuss ways to mobilize their efforts to extend basic education to all their citizens.

The findings and recommendations of this conference will be a serious step towards an international conference on education due to be held in Thailand in March 1990.

The Thailand conference will be attended by world leaders, international organisations and experts in the field of education, and their combined efforts will be to reach a global forum for concerted world support and allocation of necessary funds that will make "Education For All" a reality.

At a press conference held here Tuesday, Haddad said the world is facing three problems in the field of education, "these prob-

lems are not limited to the developing world," Haddad pointed out. He said a significant portion of the world population does not have access to basic education.

"Handed million children do not even enter elementary school, 900 million men and women are considered illiterate and a third of the adults are considered unable to enjoy basic education and technology to better their lives and adapt to social and cultural developments in the world," Haddad said.

The second problem, according to Haddad is that even students and adults who do enter educational programmes do not finish their education and regress into illiteracy within a couple of years.

The third problem is that the quality of learning is so low "that not much actual learning is acquired to face the challenges of the 21st century."

The objectives of the world conference, according to Haddad, would be:

— to create awareness among governments, donor agencies and the non-governmental and international communities, of the urgency of achieving education, for all.

— to define a framework for the development of a realistic and functional international plan of action to achieve the educational goal and,

— to exchange expertise between the participating states and relevant organisations on this subject.

The conference will advocate a

two-channel approach to meeting the basic learning needs for all:

1. Good quality primary education for all school age children.
2. Basic knowledge and skills that allow adults to improve their quality of life and their opportunities to participate in and benefit from social and economic development.

The Arab World, according to Haddad, will face certain problems of its own, but he maintained that these problems "are not unique" to this particular region.

These problems include low school participation levels by females which leads to higher levels of illiteracy among women, and a low rate of access to schools because there are "fewer places in primary schools than the number of children," Haddad said.

But adult illiteracy remains one of the largest problems facing the Arab World, coupled with "repetition and drop out," Haddad said.

Although the Thailand meeting will not be an international forum for allocating funds to developing states, industrial countries and participating financial organisations "will help countries that help themselves," Haddad said.

These foreign aid agreements, according to Haddad, are usually allocated through bilateral agreements "and should remain this way."

The final conclusion, according to Haddad, "is this concept of business as usual, as far as education is concerned, will not work any longer."

## PSD pledges all out effort to cut down road accidents

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Fadel Ali Fheid Tuesday pledged all out cooperation with the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) and said that close and concerted efforts on both sides are essential to reduce human and material losses on the roads.

Fheid was speaking at a meeting with the JSPRA board of directors during which he expressed the PSD's keenness on bolstering bilateral ties.

He said that voluntary services are also necessary and should involve private and public sec-

tors, especially in the area of spreading awareness on the need to reduce accidents and through sound and well prepared programmes on traffic rules.

Dealing with the problem of road accidents in Jordan is a national responsibility and requires cooperation from all sectors of the public, Fheid added.

In May the PSD revealed that a total of 18,000 road accidents occurred in Jordan during 1988, causing death of 364 people and the injury of 10,000 others.

Road accidents, the PSD had said, would continue to obstruct the process of construction and

would drain the country's resources unless drastic measures were imposed to deal with the situation.

The JSPRA board Chairman, Mohammad Dabbas, reviewed with the PSD chief programmes which the society is now undertaking to spread awareness concerning road accidents, and praised the PSD's efforts for helping to protect human life and public property.

Major General Fheid took over as PSD Chief from Abdul Hadi Al Majali by a Royal Decree issued last month.

## Bani Hani visits Syrian land reform, agricultural projects

**DAMASCUS (J.T.)** — A Jordanian team involved in talks with Syrian officials on matters related to the construction of Al Wahdeh Dam on the Yarmouk River, near the common border, Tuesday inspected agricultural projects in the district of Der'a just inside the Syrian border.

The team, led by Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Secretary General Mohammad Bani Hani also inspected major land reform projects within the district, not far away from the site of the projected dam.

In meetings with Syrian officials, Bani Hani reaffirmed Jordan's keenness on implementing the project to provide sufficient water supplies for irrigation in the

Jordan Valley and for producing electric power.

Bani Hani and his team are expected to discuss the next step in the implementation of the vital project, now that the diversion tunnel has been completed.

Bani Hani said that a review of the whole scheme will be made and there will be field trips by the Jordanian team to a number of irrigation projects and dams in Syria.

A consortium of Italian, Jordanian and Syrian companies built the tunnel at the cost of JD 2.5 million to divert the Yarmouk River water during construction work on dam.

The meetings in Damascus

according to Bani Hani are considered a continuation to those conducted by the joint Syrian-Jordanian committee last June.

The 920 metre long tunnel will divert water until the \$400 million project has been completed, according to Bani Hani.

Once the dam is built, he said, it will provide water for the irrigation of 35,000 dunums of farmland, mostly in the Jordan Valley region; and will provide an estimated 50 million cubic metres of drinking water for Amman and Zarqa.

According to a Syrian-Jordanian agreement signed in 1987, Syria will get 75 per cent of the hydroelectric power generated by the dam's power turbines.

## Palestinian journalist highlights women's role in development

## Women need recognition for their contribution in development — Hijab

By Suhair Obaidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — Women do not need to be "integrated in development" but have to be recognised for their continuous contributions to their society whether they were not paid for this effort, as in the case of housewives and mothers, or paid for their outside-the-home jobs, according to renowned Palestinian journalist and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Researcher Nadia Hijab.

"The catchphrase 'integrating women in development' raises an unfortunate image of women waiting to be taken by the hand and activated, as though they were so many robots that needed to be switched on," said Hijab, from the occupied West Bank, in a working paper submitted in a conference here on "safeguarding the future" which opened Monday.

According to Hijab, a woman's work within the home is of major economic value to the family and to the nation. "If you had to hire a housekeeper to replace a housewife, then that economic value would immediately be apparent in the wages paid," Hijab pointed out.

She blamed "statistics" for the misrepresentation of the women's role in national and family development.

"The image of women's idleness would appear to be born out by statistics which show women's labour force participation rate to be the lowest in the world," she said.

The concept behind Hijab's working paper is that women's economic roles have always been far more extensive than people have appreciated. She highlighted the need to amend the role of women "so that they can be fully active in the modern sector. Otherwise, not only will our development suffer, but our very national survival will be threatened."

She pointed to the positive elements in the Arab family in general, such as the sense of warmth, security and belonging, but she maintained that Arab families have their negative aspects too.

"Both women and children tend to suffer from domination and being treated as minors without rights and opinions," Hijab said. "In terms of political rights, there was a striking resemblance between the way Arab citizens are treated and the way women and children are treated within the family. Instead of independence and self-determination, there is domination on the dubious grounds that this is for their own good."

The challenge, according to Hijab, "is how can we maintain what is best for the Arab family under the pressures of urbanisation and modernisation?"

Her answer is not to keep women in traditional roles forever. She maintained that women have always had two choices, either stay at home and raise a family, or to go out to work and suffer the double burden and the family suffering as well.

Hijab cited a third option as a way out of the two-way conflict women are facing. "The third choice demands that the conditions of work (and if necessary the organisation of work without the establishment), should themselves be adapted to the needs of the family and the requirements of wifehood and motherhood."

Hijab added that for this third option to become realistic for women, four prerequisites have to be met: — (flexible) part-time work should be available.

— Part-time workers should not be marginalised and must be given a chance of advancement.

— Women should be allowed the chance to return to work after an interruption of several years during the period of intensive child-raising.

— Leave schedules and emergency absences should take into account the legitimate demands of motherhood and wifehood.

In the same context, Hijab talked about the role women play in participating in the social, economic and political decision-making of their families and of their countries.

According to Hijab, women still have to achieve equality in decision-making to issues affecting their future. "There is a long way to go based on women's role, the second paper submitted to the conference Tuesday provided a factual and statistical analysis of the different aspects pertaining to population, development and environment in the Arab region."

The paper, presented by Muhammad Kassar from Egypt, dealt with urbanisation and the urban sprawl in three areas in the Arab World, which include Libya, Egypt and the Arab Gulf region.

A case study on Sudan's population redistribution as well as global demographic disparities and environmental refugees was also part of the working paper presented by Kassar.

## Lawzi briefs U.K. military team on Middle East issues

**AMMAN (Petra)** — A delegation from the British Royal College for Defence Studies had a meeting here Tuesday with the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament to discuss Middle East issues in general and the Palestine question in particular.

The on-going intifada in the occupied Arab territories, the question of holding elections in the Israel-held lands as well as the United States-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) dialogue in Tunis came under review at the meeting.

Addressing the visitors, the House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi presented Jordan's policy with regard to the Palestine problem

and stressed that the proposed international peace conference remains the most viable forum for achieving peace in the region through the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

"The Arab countries and the PLO have displayed a noted response to the international efforts for achieving peace but Israel continues to place obstacles to prevent any lasting solution," Lawzi added.

The House speaker said that the international community ought to exert pressure on Israel to accept peace and not to miss the present opportunity for a lasting settlement.

Lawzi also briefed the visitors

just society," she said. Commenting on Hijab's paper, Dr. Huda Zreiq maintained that the process of developing the Arab women, should not be separated from that of developing the societies in which these women belong, saying that "any analysis of the situation of women, must include the role of social factors."

Zreiq pointed out that "within the framework of our concern with the reality of women and development, we face two challenges."

First we have to understand the social hurdles that hinder the development process, taking into consideration the reality of women in the Arab World.

The second challenge is trying to develop better indications of the woman's health, (other than statistics). Zreiq then called for amendments in the legal systems in the Arab countries, especially those concerned with personal statute, in order to improve the legal status of women, as this would have a positive effect on many aspects of their lives.

She added that "work and the extent to which women participate in the economic labour, is an indication of the women's position in society," while pointing out that "until now, the development process did not give women a chance to do profitable work, but has rather limited them to agricultural labour."

Zreiq then stressed that women should be included in the developmental planning process, so as to achieve a balance in job opportunities between men and women. She concluded that the change needed to reach a genuine and continuous development, requires more understanding and effort from men in the Arab society.

"Equality between men and women in the right to human development, the centralisation of the family as a social entity and the responsibility of all individuals able to contribute in the building process, should be maintained," she said. While Hijab's working paper focused on women's role, the second paper submitted to the conference Tuesday provided a factual and statistical analysis of the different aspects pertaining to population, development and environment in the Arab region."

The paper, presented by Muhammad Kassar from Egypt, dealt with urbanisation and the urban sprawl in three areas in the Arab World, which include Libya, Egypt and the Arab Gulf region. A case study on Sudan's population redistribution as well as global demographic disparities and environmental refugees was also part of the working paper presented by Kassar.

The British delegation arrived here Monday on a several-day visit to Jordan's touristic and archaeological sites and military positions.

## ACC states to discuss unifying social security laws on Nov. 4

**AMMAN (Petra)** — Ministers of Labour in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries met here Tuesday and agreed that Nov. 4 will be the date for meetings by technical committees from their departments to embark on measures designed to unify social security laws and regulations within the ACC group in implementation of agreements reached at the ACC summit in Sanaa.

The decision was announced by Labour Minister Jamal Bdour following his meeting with Labour Ministers Amal Othman from Egypt, Omid Mubarak from Iraq and Ali Daba'i from North Yemen who are currently attending a conference on safeguarding the future which opened in Amman Monday under royal patronage.

Several issues of concern to the ACC countries, with regard to labour and social security, were reviewed by the four ministers, Bdour said in his statement.

Bdour voiced hope that the

technical committee, which represent all four ACC states, will finalise their work before the end of 1989.

"Once the regulations have been unified further facilities will

be provided for workers from the ACC countries," Bdour noted.

Several senior officials, including the director general of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), attended the meeting.

## 148,000 health insurance cards to government employees

**AMMAN (Petra)** — The Health Ministry announced Tuesday that its departments have so far issued 148,000 health insurance cards to government employees, altogether benefiting some 830,000 citizens in the country.

The director of the ministry's Health Insurance Department, Dr. Nawaf Al Khatib, said that the ministry also issued 12,000 cards to non-employees who were regarded as needy and cannot pay for their medical treatment.

Holders of such cards, Khatib noted, are entitled to all types of

treatment at Jordanian hospitals and health centres and, if need be, can receive such treatment abroad, pending the minister's approval.

But Khatib said that such medical services exclude daily-paid workers employed by government departments in Jordan.

According to Khatib, part of the cost of medical treatment to civil servants and the needy is covered through contributions from the employees' salaries at the rate of two per cent.



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## How to tackle unemployment

AT A TIME when Jordan is suffering from a growing unemployment crisis, it is shocking to realise that there are some 70,000 non-Jordanians who are working illegally in the country. This number of illegal workers corresponds to about 10 per cent of the total working force and roughly equals the number of unemployed Jordanians. Granted that many of the illegal job holders perform some kind of work that cannot be filled by Jordanian workers, still decreasing the number of illegal foreign workers would provide thousands of jobs that can certainly be performed by Jordanians. This is a pressing matter that needs to be pursued with vigour, albeit it would not solve the unemployment problem *per se*. Much more needs to be done to tackle this mushrooming situation including increasing the tempo of Jordan's economy in the wake of the economic and fiscal austerity policies introduced this year.

It is interesting to note in this context that whereas the Kingdom hosts so many regional and international conferences on a variety of subjects, it has yet to convene a domestic conference on how to deal with unemployment. Should the country come around to holding such a conference, composed of representatives of the public as well as the private sectors of Jordan's economy, one can be sure to find more effective remedies to unemployment by providing a multidimensional approach to it. There are no better people who understand Jordan's ailing economy and its consequences than the Jordanians themselves and it would be in order to solicit their multi-dimensional advice and consent on policy guidelines on how to best rectify the growing problem.

To be sure Jordanians are not short on ideas on how to deal with any of their country's problems. All they need is a forum and an occasion to speak out in an organised and coherent way. That is one of the primary reasons why Jordanians miss so much a working parliament, for through it they can debate their domestic issues as well as their foreign concerns. Meanwhile local conferences composed of local experts from various walks of life can go a long way to deal with local issues that call for multi-disciplinary approaches for their resolutions.

Such a policy would not be in conflict with soliciting advice from other international sources, including the International Labour Office which happens to be the specialised international organisation on labour and employment. The recent visit to Jordan by a team of experts from the ILO to discuss unemployment has brought forth sound but familiar recommendations including the need to increase vocational training and elevate the standard of skilled Jordanian workers. Such ideas have become standard for most developing countries and their elaboration to meet the unique conditions of Jordan would be in order. This brings us back to the original point that a local conference on unemployment in which expert advice can be heard from international organisations would offer the most meaningful way to resolve the unemployment problem.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian Arabic dailies on Tuesday took up King Hussein's major speech to the U.N.-sponsored conference on safeguarding the future.

Al Ra'i daily newspaper said that the King presented to the meeting a picture about Jordan's endeavours to safeguard the environment and to promote the role of women and create housing for the people, three essential elements for safeguarding the future of Jordan. The King noted that Jordan's experience in these areas is unique in view of the major challenges the country had to face and overcome over the past years and the meagre natural resources under its disposal. The paper said that Jordan to accomplish major achievements has been its belief in the potential of its citizens who are the most precious possession, the paper added. The paper echoed King Hussein's warning that women should not remain disregarded, but ought to be allowed to take part with all their potential in social, economic and political life in the Arab society. The King warned against the pressures being continually exercised on Arab women describing this pressure as a source of threat for the present and future, the paper continued. The paper also noted King Hussein's reference to the environment which it said should be protected from pollution with all possible means.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday pointed to the close ties between Japan and Israel in the light of a visit to Tokyo by Palestine President Yasser Arafat. Arafat has warned the Japanese government against continuing a policy of bolstering relations with the Jewish state at the expense of the Arab World. Abdul Rahim Omar says. Japan has vast economic interests with the Arab World selling its country's cars, technological equipment and a host of manufactured products and buying Arab oil; but Tokyo deals with the Arabs in a manner that can only please the United States and Israel, the writer continues. He says that Tokyo seems to be intent on appeasing Washington and the Western European countries through its friendly ties with Israel in a bid to reduce the severe criticism by the West of Japan's trade policies and in view of the equitable balance of trade which is always in favour of Japan and against the West. The writer warns that any country that undertakes measures that could support the existence of Israel on occupied Arab land can and should be regarded as an enemy to the Arabs; and Japan's dealing with Israel can only be interpreted as hostile to the Arab Nation.

## Duel of wills in Gaza

DRIVING through Gaza's Jabaliya refugee camp on one of the military roads blasted through its narrow alleys by the Israeli army in the early '70s, a cluster of soldiers stopped us as they searched a house about fifty yards away. At the same time a small group of excited children began to gather around us flashing "Victory" signs and shouting insults at the soldiers. "Jabaliya intifada!" yelled one young boy, picking up a stone. Suddenly one of the soldiers dropped to his knees and aimed a rifle at the children. For a moment it looked as if we were about to witness one of the soldier's many tragedies; then the soldier straightened up. It was only a joke. As we reversed round the corner the same soldier began gesturing at the children, trying to goad them into throwing stones at him, but only one young toddler obliged, tossing a pebble feebly in his direction.

We were on our way to the house of an old woman of 72 who had just been released from prison. The night before the soldiers had come to the house and arrested her, along with her 15-year-old son and a young woman who was staying with them. None of them had been charged with anything. Another son had a cut above his right eye where he had been beaten with a rifle butt. The family was distraught, especially since the old woman had been ordered to return to the military barracks later the same day. Outside in the dusty street by the UNRWA clinic, a traffic jam turned into a vicious fight between two men, one of whom was trying to attack the other with a mallet. Later we heard that the two men had been brought together by their neighbourhood committee and ordered to settle their differences peacefully and apologise.

There is a nightmarish, claustrophobic aspect of life in Gaza these days. After 22 months of the intifada, the tension is palpable. The UNRWA clinic in Jabaliya reports hypertension as

now the most common complaint it has to treat. The causes are not hard to find. Over 10,000 Israeli soldiers are stationed in Gaza, in a vain attempt to subdue the openly rebellious population of 670,000. Army bases and roadblocks proliferate, surrounded by mud walls that give them the appearance of Roman forts. During the night the whole Strip is under curfew from eight until dawn, and Gaza city is completely silent, except for the rumble of military vehicles and the barking of stray dogs. The army now only makes its arrests at night, descending on houses in groups of fifty or more as the occupants sleep.

Despite the repression the population remains unbowed and the strikes, clashes and demonstrations continue on a daily basis. The war of attrition between the army and the people entered a new phase when the Civil Administration attempted to introduce new, computerised magnetic ID cards with a direct link to a central computer. No sooner had the cards been issued than they were immediately collected from each household by masked intifada activists and destroyed. The protest was then expanded into a long strike, in which Palestinian workers inside Israel were asked by the Unified Command to remain inside the Strip. Official Israeli claims that the strike was a failure notwithstanding, approximately 80 per cent of the Gazan workforce obeyed the call to stay at home for two weeks, despite the considerable hardships resulting from many workers losing their only source of income.

One place in Gaza has remained unaffected by the grim struggle taking place in the rest of the Strip. A few kilometres from Jabaliya, in the Gush Qatif "resort complex" we saw two Israeli settlers enjoying a leisurely game of tennis by the beach. While the dreams of Israeli entrepreneurs to convert this area into

"the Hawaii of Israel" seem to have at least temporarily foundered, the swimming pool, beach huts and riding school are still there for the benefit of settlers and their families. The few hundred settlers now control approximately 32 per cent of the total land area in Gaza and one-third of its water supply. Meanwhile nearly 70,000 people live compressed into an area of less than two square kilometres, the majority of them in conditions of dire poverty.

Gaza's population is being squeezed to the limits of its endurance, wedged in between the sea and the barbed wire fence that the Israelis have built round them. But if there is misery and frustration, there is also a new hope and self-confidence amongst the Palestinians that was not there before the intifada. After 22 years of occupation there is a sense that the entire population is fighting back. The ferocity of the repression, and the shared hardships of the intifada, have strengthened bonds of solidarity, forcing neighbours to depend on each other for their mutual survival. There is a new, austere morality in the camps and villages now, and a willingness to make any sacrifice that can be seen most of all in the raw courage of the youths who confront the Israelis day after day.

So common has violent death become here now that many youths have their photograph taken with the Palestinian flag draped around them, as a preliminary to their own martyrdom. Against this Israel has little recourse other than repression and brute force. But so far there is little evidence that the killings, beatings and arrests have done anything other than stiffen the resolve of the population to end the occupation — Middle East International, London.

By Matthew Carr

## For sustained, high-quality growth worldwide

By Michel Camdessus

The writer is managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

WASHINGTON — We are coming to the end of a decade of rapid economic change. The 1980s have been years of growth in large parts of the world economy. But they leave a legacy of serious problems, especially for the developing countries. Many of these countries have failed to share in the prosperity generated by the long economic expansion in the industrial world.

Real per capita incomes in the most seriously indebted countries have declined during the '80s. This has to be reversed. Almost all of these developing countries are members of the International Monetary Fund, and helping them address their needs is one of the primary responsibilities of the IMF. In the interest of all countries, we must again create conditions for sustainable growth.

Many developing countries still face a heavy burden of debt.

In May the IMF adopted broad guidelines for its role in the evolving debt strategy and in particular for its support for debt reduction operations. Since then four countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica and the Philippines — have concluded arrangements with the fund that include IMF support for debt reduction. Out of \$9 billion committed to these four countries, \$2.5 billion has been set aside for that reduction.

However, the IMF alone cannot resolve this problem. All parties involved in the indebted countries, creditor governments, commercial banks and international financial institutions — must assume their responsibilities to ensure the success of the strengthened debt strategy.

How can we achieve a turnaround in the heavily indebted countries, and what should be the contribution of the major participants?

First and foremost, the developing countries must be prepared to introduce and persevere with good and comprehensive economic policies to promote growth in output and trade. This means bringing down inflation, increasing savings, reducing trade barriers and restoring a climate of confidence that attracts foreign capital and the repatriation of flight capital.

I am impressed with what I would term a "silent revolution" in attitudes in many developing countries that had been following a different policy path, most notably in Latin America but also in Africa. They are re-evaluating their economic policies and requesting the advice of the IMF in developing policies designed to help generate growth. Reflecting this revolution, the IMF has lending programmes in place with almost 50 member countries, more than ever before.

Official lenders have maintained a high level of net lending to developing countries since the outbreak of the debt crisis. It is now essential to bring about a more appropriate contribution from the private sector.

The banks are playing a vital role, and we need their continued cooperation. I am impressed when bankers tell us that debt reduction should not take a form that will deter the banks from placing the appropriate emphasis on new lending. They are right. But in accepting this, I must also stress that lending has to be large enough to finance the growth and economic reforms of the debtor countries.

I understand that the banks have to make very difficult decisions in complex circumstances. But prolonged negotiations can only postpone the application of necessary policy reforms, and continued economic instability

can only increase the likelihood of debt-servicing difficulties.

The banks should not think that reticence on their part will lead to a larger contribution from the multilateral organisations. It is in the self-interest of the commercial banks that they fully contribute as partners in this process, so that debt is no longer a crisis but a manageable problem.

Among the countries with debt difficulties, some East European countries with centrally planned economies deserve special mention. They are embarking on a complex and historically unprecedented process of economic restructuring. They face the difficult task of opening their economies and integrating them more fully into the world trading system. These are formidable challenges. The IMF is working closely with several of these countries, and we believe that work in this area will be one of our central

challenges in the '90s.

A group of countries which causes me special concern are the low-income, debt-distressed countries of the world, including those in sub-Saharan Africa. They have fared the worst in recent years, and a special effort is required by all concerned. The countries themselves need sustained and strong policies to transform their economies and make them more productive, and generous assistance by donor governments and the multilateral agencies over many years to come.

Fortunately, there have recently been some progress. Twenty-four countries in Africa now have IMF loans carrying an interest rate of 0.5 per cent over 10 years. Many of these countries show a consistent pattern of economic adjustment. The growth they are expected to generate will not be

dramatic, but they are making an important return to a path of positive growth of real per capita incomes.

The challenge for these countries, and for all who help them, is to attain a continuous and steady improvement in the economic base and in their standards of living. The IMF is determined to do its full share.

Underlying all of the IMF's goals for the next decade is the need to aim not just for growth but for high-quality growth. This means growth policies that respect the need to protect the environment. It means economic policies, in all countries, that are sensitive to issues of equitable distribution of the fruits of growth. And it calls for programmes that alleviate the plight of the poorest members of society — The Washington Post.

## For a different approach to the world's poor

This appeal is by legislators from five countries who have been active in development issues: Gordon Bilecy of Australia, Takujiro Hamada of Japan, Uwe Holz of West Germany, Bowee Wells of Britain and Tony P. Hall of the United States.

"MUST we starve our children to pay our debts?" Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian statesman, asked three years ago. The Western world has answered yes. UNICEF said in its "State of the World's Children 1989" report that "at least half a million children have died in the last 12 months as a result of the debt crisis and recession."

Austerity measures imposed on Third World countries by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund often result in cuts in health and education budgets, dramatic price increases and rising unemployment, and the poor have been hit the hardest.

This week's meetings of the World Bank and the IMF in Washington present a real opportunity for these two institutions to adopt more poverty-oriented practices — changes that many consider essential.

The massive increases in Third World indebtedness came about in the 1970s when OPEC revenues were recycled by commercial banks as loans to developing countries. That created a millstone, which grows heavier each year, around the necks of the world's poorer nations.

In 1988, for the sixth consecutive year, there was a net transfer of financial resources from poor to rich countries, reaching a new record of \$33 billion, according to the United Nations' newly published "World Economic Survey 1989."

Fearing widespread default, commercial banks have virtually ceased new lending to poor countries.

Debtor countries have been forced to turn to the World Bank and the IMF. These two institutions have developed policies to adjust the structure of countries' economies so that they might earn enough from exports to pay the interest on their debt.

One of the hardest-hitting effects of structural adjustment comes from budget cuts, notably in health and education. We have seen a deterioration (often from very low levels) of medical care, education and nutrition.

For example, 25 per cent of health workers were laid off in Jamaica due to cuts in expenditure; in Mexico and Bolivia, health spending was cut to less than one-quarter of its 1972 levels. These cuts inevitably affect the poorest groups.

Poverty, hunger and malnutrition claim the lives of 14 million people each year. Of those, 70 per cent are children under age 5. UNICEF estimates that 50 mil-

lion infants will die unnecessarily between now and the end of the next decade.

This relentless toll of young lives is but the tip of the iceberg of malnourished and stunted youth on whom the burden of debt repayment will fall in years to come.

To rectify this situation, we urge the World Bank and the IMF to adopt the following proposals:

Ensure that all World Bank-supported adjustment programmes include specific targets for improvements in key social areas, including the under-5 mortality rate and female literacy.

Structural adjustment policies should include measures that do not merely compensate the poor but bring positive benefit to the most vulnerable. Policies should be designed and implemented in consultation with public-sector agencies and local non-

governmental organisations, especially those with grassroots involvement with the poor.

The bank should give greater priority to projects and programmes that enhance the economic productivity of the poorest 20 per cent of the population (e.g., access to land, irrigation, credit and so on).

A borrowing country's efforts to reduce poverty should be a major and separate criterion for the allocation of assistance, including assistance in support of debt reduction. The bank should assist countries to develop and achieve national poverty alleviation plans.

It is important that the World Bank and the IMF begin to take serious steps to ensure that structural adjustment does not continue to worsen the plight of the poor — indeed, that it contributes to bettering their conditions — Los Angeles Times.

## Norway's new PM

OSLO (R) — Jan Syse, a mild-mannered conservative who is set to become Norway's next prime minister, could hardly be more different from the tough, internationally-known Gro Harlem Brundtland.

The leader of the main opposition Conservative Party, who once described himself as "a fanatical moderate," succeeds Brundtland later this month — despite leading his party to one of its worst performances in last September's national elections.

Three centre-right parties agreed on Monday to form a government and oust the minority Labour government that has ruled since 1986.

"I am a sober person," he told reporters who asked him whether he would be popping champagne corks to celebrate the conclusion of an all-night session of government negotiations.

Instead, he nibbled an oatmeal biscuit before slipping away for a few hours' rest.

Syse's thin face, horn-rimmed glasses, sharp features and tendency to gesticulate have been mercilessly lampooned by cartoonists and other politicians.

But he has worked hard to revive his party's faltering popularity since he took over as party leader in January 1988, on the sudden death of former leader Rolf Presthus.

Known for his tremendous capacity for work, Syse is an

inspired debater whose oratory is punctuated by what the generally undemonstrative Norwegians consider an unusual amount of gesticulation.

He quickly stamped his authority on the party with a series of witty speeches in parliament debates and called for the conservatives to distinguish their policies more clearly from those of Labour.

Labour has dominated Norwegian politics since the welfare state was founded after World War II. But Norway's political system, based on consensus, has meant that the two major parties have both been broadly in the social democratic tradition.

Syse found it tough to match Brundtland's verbal broadsides in debate and could never claim her international influence, gleaned from championing the environmental cause around the world.

He found his task complicated in September's national elections, as his party also had to fight the right-wing Progress Party and its growing appeal to disillusioned conservative voters.

His attempt to portray the economy as in a state of crisis also backfired. Despite record unemployment, major banks and most economists have given the Labour government much credit for sharp improvements in the oil-based economy since world crude prices collapsed in 1986 and brought recession.

## East Germany — discontent rising on eve of 40th anniversary

By Terrence Petty

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A poster on East Berlin's busy Leipziger Strasse shows an attractive woman in a Communist youth uniform, joyous over the 40th anniversary of East Germany.

Such cheerful signs at key points throughout the capital give no hint of growing discontent in East Germany four decades after its founding on Oct. 7, 1949.

Challenged by a determined pro-democracy movement, stung by an exodus of thousands to West Germany and facing apparent disunity within its own ranks, the ruling Communist Party will nonetheless try to project a harmonious face for the 40th anniversary Oct. 7.

Friedrich Schorlemmer, an activist Lutheran pastor in the city of Wittenberg, summed up the widespread sentiment for change. "We need a pluralistic, Socialist democracy, and we need it now," said Schorlemmer, who has been at the forefront of church calls for reforming the authoritarian system.

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who plans to attend the 40th anniversary ceremonies, has launched political and econo-

mic reforms in the Soviet Union that have been hailed by many East Germans as a model for their own rigid society. But it remains to be seen whether the Soviet leader will use his visit to try to nudge East Germany's hard-line leader, Erich Honecker, into adopting reforms.

The East German government has shown itself determined to check the pro-democracy mood that has swept across Eastern Europe.

"East Germany does not need reform just for the sake of reform. We solve our own problems through the achievements of our workers," Otto Reinhold, head of the state-run Academy for Social Sciences, declared Sept. 13.

But pro-democracy activists believe that violent demonstrations could soon erupt across East Germany if the country's aging leaders don't give the populace some hope for change.

The 77-year-old Honecker underwent gallbladder surgery this summer and returned to work Sept. 25 after a six-week convalescence. His age and health have prompted speculation about how long he will remain in power and whether his successor will be any more open to calls for change.

Just as East Germany prepared to mark its 40th birthday, a dramatic exodus of disgruntled citizens embarrassed the Communist leadership.

More than 20,000 East German refugees have fled via Hungary's relaxed border with the West since Sept. 11, saying they were seeking democratic freedoms and better living conditions. Several thousand others who took refuge at West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw were granted passage to the West this weekend.

All told so far this year, at least 100,000 East Germans have taken their job skills and training to West Germany, leaving a significant gap in the Communist nation's work force.

East Germans who have remained behind are expressing disillusionment by joining new pro-democracy groups that advocate change within the system.

The most prominent group, Neues Forum, or New Forum, says it signed up more than 4,000 supporters within about two weeks. The group has since been banned by government decree. On Sept. 25, about 8,000 people marched through the city of Leipzig demanding more democracy. Police arrested about a dozen of them.

The wave of pro-democracy sentiment has caused some second-thoughts within the ruling Communist Party. Hans Modrow, Communist Party chief for the city of Dresden, said the government should think about the causes of the massive emigration. But the country's rulers have given no sign of abandoning their anti-reform stance.

Leading up to the anniversary, the Communist Party has tried to deflect criticism by emphasising its links with Communist allies and trade with the West. At the same time, the state-run media have accused West Germany of fomenting discord by encouraging people to go West. West Germany grants automatic citizenship to East Germans.

State-run publications have also been portraying East Germany as a land of hard workers devoted to Communism, people like Manfred Steller, who supervises a collective.

"When I look around, I start to think how much things have changed in the past 20 years. Berlin Wall we were hauling sacks out of wagons by hand. But now we have a huge fleet of transport vehicles. There have been some problems along the way, but we've mastered them all," said Steller.



## Medicine: More progress in forty years than in forty centuries

THE subject is huge but deserves a glance. Three figures show its importance: in 1900 the average life expectancy in France was 43 years. In 1950, it reached 59 years and in 1988, 79 years. One can thus quite rightly say that there has been more progress in medicine in the last 40 years than in the last 40 centuries.

This progress can be seen in all fields, during this extraordinary period of change, but special mention should be given to anaesthetics and reanimation without which surgery would never have been able to make the bold strides which have become commonplace.

Statistics show that a risk from anaesthetics is very low, but incidents appear to have risen sharply and who can claim to be infallible?

In 1950, the length of being under anaesthetic was limited, by its own toxicity, to about 90 minutes. This considerably limited surgical possibilities and only allowed surgeons, in many cases, to perform a rather rough job. This resulted in unfortunate sequelae to the operation without much hope of relieving the patient and a high rate of failures or operations which were only partly successful. Today, emphasis can be placed on the miracles achieved in operations which used to be mutilating and are now increasingly healing and reparative, culminating these last few years in endoscopic surgery.

Numerous means of investigation, such as X-rays, scanners, ultrasound, nuclear magnetic resonance, etc. make it possible to achieve a more accurate diagnosis which is also more thorough and safer, while an ever more surprising and efficient technology allows the doctor's eye to have a look around inside the body thanks to all the varieties of endoscopes and optic fibres linked up to video screens, enabling the surgeon to operate with precision, without opening up the body, using ultrasound, a laser, etc. Moreover, the appearance of microsurgery has made it possible to efficiently perform operations which would have been unimaginable before, on blood vessels,

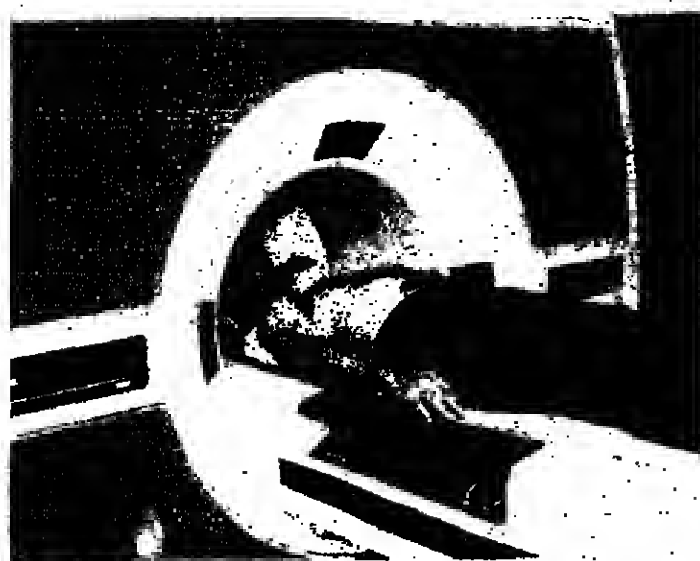
nerves, eyes and ears, etc.

Fundamental research, unknown to the public, has made great strides in microbiology and its repercussions have a bearing on everyday life and on the extraordinary progress of pharmacology. Nearly 90% of medicines used today did not exist in the 1950s. Research was carried out on natural substances used as such or improved, until the creation of synthetic molecules, while ceaselessly seeking to make products more effective, easier to use, with fewer side effects and a low toxicity. All this means that the doctor, who was helpless in the past, is now able to find powerful products and is able to cope with previously hopeless situations.

Not all problems have been solved however. For instance, the very common matter of high blood pressure is still inexplicable in 80% of cases, not there are products able to cope with this problem. The same applies to the disease commonly known as rheumatism. In this case, the discovery of cortisone, and then of synthetic anti-inflammatory agents without the drawbacks of the former, bring relief to sufferers. Similarly, we still do not understand many of the keys to mental illness, probably due to anomalies in the bio-chemical metabolism of the brain; but, nevertheless, we have the means to modify it and often to cure it.

In the 1950s, cardio-vascular diseases only offered sufferers the prospect of a very slow pace of life, diets and digitaline, while the doctor could do little more than note the progress of the disease. Times have changed. It is possible to recover from coronary thrombosis. Lesions of the heart muscle can be respected. When necessary, one can operate or even clear out "blocked-up pipes". It is even possible to perform a graft or a transplant.

It is often said that cancer is becoming more widespread. It is true statistically, but that is because we live longer and also because far more cases are cured thanks to the use of rays which are easier to handle, to chemotherapy and to surgery, but



also because the notion of early detection is making headway. Certain varieties can now even be cured a hundred per cent (e.g. Hodgkins disease).

Hormones were discovered at around the same time and our knowledge of them has made great strides since it became possible to isolate molecules of them and to produce them synthetically.

Vast horizons have thus been discovered. Endocrinology was practically born at the same time, as well as gynaecology. The latter, which used to be almost exclusively the field of surgeons, has now become a specialty in its own right whose scope extends from contraception to sterility and includes treatment for all kinds of lesions of the genital organs and techniques of "assisted procreation". Similarly, pregnancy and birth are no longer dangerous adventures (high blood pressure, infection, haemorrhage): "died while giving birth" has become an expression from the past, with the turn occurring between 1950 and 1970.

Urology has become nephrology, which means that we have penetrated the workings of those extraordinary purification organs which are vital and they can be treated effectively both medically and surgically. A kidney transplant, which was unthinkable 40 years ago, has become a routine act. The same point has almost been reached for the liver and the pancreas with an astonishing achievement for the latter with genetics: the creation of cells able to produce insulin and which, simply injected into the body, become fixed in the failing pan-

creas. After the success of synthetic hypoglycaemia agents, it might become possible to fight diabetes in the same way.

Mention need also be made of the fundamental discoveries of cell biology, the countless enzyme systems conditioning exchanges and metabolisms, immunity systems whose secrets have been uncovered, at the same time explaining our means of defence and making organ transplants possible, the HLA system opening the door to "predictive" medicine, genetic manipulation which opens up giddy, disquieting horizons and many other discoveries which are revolutionising man's future.

But there are a few shadows on this rosy picture. On the one hand, there are many diseases which resist research and, on the other hand, new diseases are appearing. AIDS, of course, but there are also many others such as osteoporosis linked to the lengthening of the lifespan. (Annual cost 4 billion francs). Another example is in antibiotics, which have conquered numerous infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, but the germs, living substances, are capable of transmutation which makes the antibiotics ineffective or make it necessary to use much larger amounts, and viruses are gaining ground while, apart from Acyclovir, we are quite powerless against them, a fact which is not often realised.

The overall assessment is certainly positive and more than satisfactory, but life is such a complex phenomenon that we are still far from having solved all the problems it poses. — French features.

## Catholicism and world Jewry — Frictions between them

By Pascal B. Karmy

WORLD Jewry never misses any opportunity to attack the Catholic Church or the Catholics in general as shown by actual incidents.

It may be recalled that in 1986 Pope John Paul II rendered a visit to the Jewish synagogue in Rome as a gesture of reconciliation between world Jewry and Catholicism. The papal visit had been made on purely religious grounds with no political connotation. However, the head of the Jewish community in Rome Giacomo Saban tried to exploit the visit by calling upon the Vatican to recognise Israel. The Pope turned a deaf ear to this call as it was and still is inconceivable that the Vatican would recognise the state of Israel as long as the latter is occupying Palestinian territory and is oppressing and torturing the Palestinians and deporting them from their own homeland. And it should be mentioned in passing that the Pope has so far refused to visit Jerusalem under Israeli occupation despite world Jewry pressure on him to do so.

Indeed the Pope's visit to Jerusalem would, in the present tragic circumstances in the occupied territories, be most inopportune, unjust to the Palestinians and tantamount to the recognition of the illegal occupation of Jerusalem by Israel.

After World War II world Jewry has viciously attacked the late Pope Pius XII in the play entitled "The Vicar" as he has been falsely accused of overlooking Hitler's oppression of the Jews during the World War II. The play was fraught with slandering accusations against the Pope and the Catholic Church for their alleged stand towards Nazism. Suffice it to say here that it is a well-known fact that the Catholic church and other Christian leaders helped and protected at the risk of their lives thousands of Jews to Europe from Nazi persecution, while many Jewish leaders cooperated with the Nazis as is glaringly proven in the book entitled "The Perfidy" written by a Jewish author and as revealed in the Eichman trial which took place in Jerusalem.

When Pope John Paul II visited Germany in May 1987 and declared the beatification of Sister Teresa Benedicta of the Cross, Zionists and certain Jews shrieked and howled against the Pope and the beatification on the ground that Sister Teresa was a Jewess and not a Christian. The incident was published at the time in the American weekly "Time" magazine dated May 4, 1987 under the heading "Jews Protest a Beatification." Mr. Tullia Zevi President of the Union of Italian Jewish communities accused the Catholic Church with lack of sensitivity on its part for beatifying a Jewess as alleged by him. To cut a long story short let me say this: Sister Teresa had been willingly converted to Christianity and lived a pious and saintly life and attended three masses a day in the Carmelite Convent in Cologne in Germany. She being of Jewish origin and the convent being afraid for her life from the Nazis, she was sent to Echt in Holland. However when the Germans occupied Holland she was taken by the Nazis to Auschwitz concentration camp and died there. But the Catholic Church rightly considered her a Christian since she lived and died as a

devout Christian regardless of her ethnic or anterior religion.

Before the Pope embarked on his tour in the United States in September 1987 American Jewish leaders declared that they would not decide to meet the Pope until after a prior meeting had been held between the Pope and Jewish representatives. The purpose of the meeting was to undertake a dialogue on Israel, the holocaust and the so-called Catholic antisemitism. The meeting took place and it seemed that a detente occurred in the relations between the Catholic Church and the American Jewry but the Pope did not make any concession at all with regard to the recognition of Israel. Those relations had indeed reached their lowest ebb following President Waldheim's official visit to the Vatican early 1987. The World Jewish Congress and Israel led a sinister campaign against the Pope for officially receiving at the Vatican the President of the Austrian Republic one of the strongholds of Catholicism. Israel even impudently condemned the visit.

Again world Jewry and Israel strongly criticised the Pope for receiving Yasser Arafat at the Vatican a few years ago but the Jewish reaction to the recent meeting between them in early

1989 was comparatively mild.

The most recent friction between the Jews and the Catholics occurred in Poland on the question of the Carmelite convent near ex-Auschwitz concentration camp. The story of this convent is shortly as follows: Carmelite nuns came to live in an old building situated on the border of Auschwitz camp. During the World War II the Nazis used it as a warehouse for their supplies. The Carmelite nuns had obtained the authorisation of the Polish government to transform the building into a convent. The building was buttressed and renovated and the uncultivated land surrounding it was converted into a beautiful garden. As is known the Carmelite order of nuns is the type of an isolated community as they do not mix with the outside world as they pass most of their time in devotion and prayer to God to forgive the sins of human beings. It was initially agreed between the Catholic and Jewish leaders in Poland to remove the nuns to the Christian-Jewish dialogue Centre but the nuns for some reason or other remained in their same place. Consequently the relations between the Polish Catholics and the Jews deteriorated to the extent that Jewish groups held demonstrations against the existence of the convent near Auschwitz. In one of those demonstrations a certain American Rabbi from New York and his followers jumped over the fence surrounding the compound of the convent but the guards repulsed them and expelled them from the compound. Under the influence of world Jewry some of

the world television broadcasted the event in a manner showing the Polish people as anti-semitic. The Polish Catholics were consequently extremely angered and considered the Jewish demonstrations at the convent as a sacrilege and an attempt to scare the nuns away.

The Jewish demonstrations and propaganda had an adverse effect as the Catholic Poles claimed now that the convent should not be removed from its place as it is a Polish convent and is situated on Polish soil. They contend also that not only the Jews were persecuted and killed by the Nazis during the war as the latter killed three million Poles and suffered more than any other people at the hands of the Nazis. So the Poles argue the Jews cannot monopolise the holocaust to themselves.

The Jewish communities of the United States have no right to interfere with a matter which is within the sole jurisdiction of the Polish authorities. It is better not to add fuel to the fire of friction between world Jewry and Catholicism as did Shamir the other day by stating that the Poles are viciously anti-semitic. Israel cannot place havoc in Poland as it is doing in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The words of the late General De Gaulle still ring true when he said that the Jews are a "domineering people" (no people dominateur). Indeed world Jewry appears to dominate every people if they can as the occupation of Palestinian territory and the disputes between Catholicism and Jewry amply show.

## 25,000 blind people see with eyes of Sri Lankans

By Dalton De Silva  
Reporter

COLOMBO — Horikoshi Masao, a 60-year-old technician in a Japanese automobile factory, is one of 25,000 people in different parts of the world whose sight has been restored by corneal grafting from eyes donated in Sri Lanka.

Masao, a grandfather, came to the Indian Ocean island to join in celebrations organised by the Sri Lanka Eye Donation Society marking the donation of the 25,000th eye.

The society's president, eye surgeon Dr. Hudson Silva, said Sri Lanka was the only country in the world which sends corneas to other nations to cure blindness.

Silva, who started the scheme, said the eyes were given to 57 countries over the past 25 years. "Our eyes have gone to so many countries to illuminate the world," said Silva.

The Eye Donation Society has a list of more than 550,000 people, mostly Buddhists, who have signed forms offering their corneas for grafting after death. Among them are Sri Lanka President Ramasinghe Premadasa, cabinet ministers and other leading politicians.

"The response was dramatic. Some were even prepared to give one eye while they were still alive," said Silva.

Premadasa, who was the chief guest at celebrations to mark the event, said that at Silva's request he had carried eyes to several countries on his official tours as prime minister before he became president early this year.

"I have taken eyes to various countries and I know how much the people in those countries appreciate it," he said.

Masao's defective eyes were repaired with the corneas of a 65-year-old Sri Lankan woman named Aslin Nona three days after she died.

During his visit to the island, Masao drove to Aslin Nona's home at Heriyantadawe in the suburbs of Colombo to see her family.

"I am very happy to see you, I have always wanted to see all of you with these eyes," he told Aslin Nona's children and grandchildren.

Her granddaughter, Karunaseeli, 23, showed Masao pictures of Aslin Nona in the family album. "I am very happy to see her," he said.

"This is like as if our grandmother has returned home," said Tilakaratne, one of Aslin Nona's grandsons.

The Eye Donation Society started donating eyes to local hospitals for grafting in 1961.

"Before we started this scheme, the eyes were obtained from people sent to the gallows. But, when in 1956 the government stopped executions, the flow of eyes to the hospitals dried up," he said.

Three years after the society started collecting corneas from donors who bequeathed their eyes there was an excess of eyes over the number required by the local hospitals, he said.

"We then started donating the excess eyes to foreign countries. The first batch of six eyes was sent to Singapore on the full-moon day of the month of May, 1964," Silva said.

He said giving the eyes on full-moon day was significant because the day is sacred to Buddhists, who form 70 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people.

"Buddhists believe that the donation of eyes is a meritorious deed," he said.

The eyes have been sent to countries as far away as Brazil in the West and Japan in the East. Pakistan received the most number of corneas, nearly 9,000. Egypt and the Maldives got one pair each. The 25,000th eye went to Indonesia.

Silva said the eyes had to be removed within four hours of the death of the donor. Laboratory facilities given by the Netherlands to the society enables it to preserve the corneas up to three months if necessary before grafting.

The eyes are sent to foreign countries by plane in refrigerated containers.



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## Jordan rolls new export campaign

aimed at making it electable again. However, Thatcher does not have to call an election before 1992.

The cooperation will be confirmed also through a mutual

**AMMAN (Petra)** — A customs committee set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) continued its meetings in Amman. The committee is working on a draft customs union agreement.

likened them to the revolution effected by president Franklin Roosevelt's new deal. He then warned, "right before our eyes the world is sliding into a deep economic depression. The debt of the Third World countries, the interest they have to pay and the pace

**AMMAN (Petra) —** A customs committee set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) continued its meetings in Amman today.

## Jordan, Egypt examine trade problems

sides also reviewed Jordanian cement exports to Egypt within the equitable deal signed by the two countries last year. The statement quoted the Egyptian minister as saying that a special joint committee has been formed to deal with problems that had

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

*By Reuters*

**SYDNEY** — The stock market surged to a sharply higher close on the back of a 21-point gain on Wall Street, a softer local dollar and a jump in futures prices. The All Ordinaries Index ended 28.8 points up at 1722.1.

**TOKYO** — Share prices dropped sharply, mostly on a flood of sell orders from investment trusts. The Nikkei Index fell 256.60 to 35,366.37.

**HONG KONG** — Share prices ended firmer in moderate trade boosted by London institutional buying. The Hang Seng Index rose 39.95 to 2,786.65.

**SINGAPORE** — Prices closed generally firmer on late short-covering and bargain-hunting despite a sharp fall in Japan's Nikkei Index. The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 13.07 to 1,388.32.

**BOMBAY** — Shares fell on speculative selling. Brokers were less sure of moves to decontrol steel prices, which buoyed shares last week. Tata Steel fell 21.25 rupees to 1266.25.

**FRANKFURT** — Strong demand for selected stocks like Daimler and AEG pulled prices sharply higher as concern about domestic interest rates faded. The Real-Time 30-Share Dax Index ended 24.60 points higher at 1,602.40.

**PARIS** — French share prices were firmer at midsession with insurers the centre of attention. The CAC-40 index was 16.86 points higher at 1,893.10 at 1200 GMT.

**LONDON** — Share prices stood at the day's highs. The FTSE 100 was 22.7 points up at 2311.9, by 1516 GMT.

**NEW YORK** — U.S. stock prices gained sharply in late morning trading. The Dow rose about 21 to 2734.

# JUMBLE.

by Henri Amick and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OSPOT

EBBIR

GRANDO

TRUXAS

DIPPING YOUR BREAD INTO GRAVY MAY BE BAD MANNERS— BUT IT'S CERTAINLY ALSO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IVORY EIGHT WEEVIL TANDEM

Answer: When you "live it up," you might try to do this afterwards—LIVE IT DOWN

The image is a 3x3 grid of comic strips. The top row features Snoopy from 'Peanuts' in three panels. The middle row features Muttley from 'Mutt'n' Jeff' in three panels. The bottom row features Andy Capp from 'Andy Capp' in three panels.

**Top Row: Snoopy (Peanuts)**

- Panel 1: Snoopy sits at his desk, looking depressed. Speech bubble: "HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE DRINKING ROOT BEER IN A SMALL CAFE IN FRANCE... HE IS DEPRESSED..."
- Panel 2: Snoopy is still at his desk, looking thoughtful. Speech bubble: "THE WAR DRAGS ON... IT ALL SEEMS HOPELESS... HE LONGS FOR SOMEONE TO TALK TO... SOMEONE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND..."
- Panel 3: Snoopy is at his desk, looking up. Speech bubble: "MOM..."

**Middle Row: Mutt'n' Jeff**

- Panel 1: Muttley and Jeff are walking. Muttley is holding a phone. Speech bubble: "MUTT, YOUR PHONE'S RINGING!"
- Panel 2: Jeff is talking on the phone. Speech bubble: "YEH!"
- Panel 3: Jeff is still on the phone. Speech bubble: "AREN'T YOU GOING TO ANSWER IT?"
- Panel 4: Jeff is still on the phone. Speech bubble: "YOU ANSWER IT?"
- Panel 5: Jeff is still on the phone. Speech bubble: "OH OH! I KNEW IT!"
- Panel 6: Jeff is still on the phone. Speech bubble: "IT'S YOUR WIFE!"
- Panel 7: Jeff is still on the phone. Speech bubble: "TELL HER I'M OUT!"

**Bottom Row: Andy Capp**

- Panel 1: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "THIS MONTH'S DREAM KITCHEN"
- Panel 2: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "THAT'S THE ONE, ANDY. JUST RIGHT FOR US - ISN'T IT GORGEOUS?"
- Panel 3: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "VERY NICE"
- Panel 4: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "WHAT DO YOU THINK?"
- Panel 5: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "WELL, IF IT MAKES YOU HAPPY..."
- Panel 6: Andy Capp is standing in a doorway. Speech bubble: "NO HARM IN DREAMING"



## Evert 1st woman nominated for Farewell to Sport Award

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Chris Evert, who ended her 19-year tennis career after last month's U.S. Open, became the first woman and first tennis player to be nominated for the Farewell to Sport Award, Pittsburgh's Dapper Day Club announced Monday.

The three other finalists are Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Mike Schmidt and Tom Landry.

The Farewell to Sport Award honours a retiring athlete or coach who "best exemplified the ideals of competitive excellence and community service over the course of a distinguished career."

Evert, 34, won 18 grand slam events — six U.S. opens, seven French opens, three Wimbledon and two Australian opens — and a record 157 singles titles.

Abdul-Jabbar, 42, a centre, played a record 20 seasons in the National Basketball Association for the Milwaukee Bucks and Los Angeles Lakers. He is basketball's all-time leader in points, most valuable player awards, games, minutes played and blocked shots. He played in 19 all-star games and was a member of six NBA championship teams.

Landry, 65, coached the Dallas Cowboys their first 29 years, leading them to super bowl victory.



Chris Evert

tories in five appearances. His team set a National Football League record with 20 straight winning seasons. Landry was fired last Feb. 25 and replaced by Jimmy Johnson when Arkansas oilman Jerry Jones bought the franchise.

Schmidt, 40, retired May 29. The third baseman finished his career with 548 home runs, seventh best in baseball history

and three MVP awards. He holds virtually all the Philadelphia Phillies' offensive records and won 10 gold gloves for fielding excellence in his 16-year career.

Previous winners include Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears and Julius Erving of the Philadelphia 76ers. Former winners participate in the selection of their successors.

The award will be presented at a dinner on Feb. 10.

## Lendl tops Stockholm seeds

STOCKHOLM (R) — Ivan Lendl, Stefan Edberg and Andre Agassi will be the top seeds at the Stockholm Open next month when the tournament is played in the city's spherical globe arena for the first time, the organisers said Monday.

Austria's Thomas Muster,

ranked 10th in the world when he was injured in a freak car accident in Florida last April, will also take part at the indoor event, to be played from November 6-12.

Other top flight players include Sweden's former world number one Mats Wilander, Americans Tim Mayotte and Aaron Krickstein and Frenchman Yannick Noah.

Reigning Stockholm champion Boris Becker was not on the official acceptance list, but the organisers said the West German was considering a possible last minute entry.

The move from Stockholm's 4,000-seat royal tennis stadium to the globe's 14,000-seat dome, described as the world's largest spherical building, has enabled organisers to raise prize money.

## Drug testing programme begins

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Fourteen U.S. track and field athletes have been selected at random for the start this week of a new drug testing programme.

None of the athletes will be identified unless test results are positive and all appeals have been exhausted, the Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field in the United States, said Monday.

The programme, which went into effect Monday, was approved at TAC's annual convention last December. It makes the top 15 Americans in each

event subject to random selection within 48 hours of notification throughout the year. The tests will be for steroids and masking agents, diuretics and other substances designed to enhance an athlete's performance.

When the programme is in full operation, the top 15 Americans in each event will be subject to random selection within 48 hours of notification throughout the year.

TAC will test 14 athletes each week at least through the end of October. Eventually, the number will be increased to 60 per month.

Those who test positive face two-year suspensions for the first violation; those who test positive a second time face lifetime banishment, TAC said.

A TAC administrator will notify each athlete selected for testing, and urine samples will be collected within 48 hours by drug-testing personnel of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Samples will be sent to a laboratory in Indianapolis for analysis.

Any athlete who fails to comply "shall be deemed to have rendered himself ineligible to the same extent as if he had given a

sample that tested positive," TAC said.

The only exceptions will be for such extenuating circumstances as a death in the family or the hospitalization of the athlete, TAC said.

TAC also will continue testing for drugs at all events at which national teams are chosen, at selected national championship events and at other randomly selected competitions throughout the country.

TAC has budgeted \$300,000 for the programme, along with another \$100,000 from the United States Olympic Committee.

## Kasparov wins Dutch tourney, breaks Fischer's record

TILBURG, Netherlands (AP) — Reigning world champion Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union on Monday earned the highest rating record in the history of the game with his win in the 13th annual Interpolis Chess Tournament.

Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet exile now living in Switzerland, finished second in the \$50,000 event.

By defeating Norway's Simen Agdestein in the final round of the tournament, Kasparov garnered 12 points out of 14 matches, the best tournament record ever.

His performance at the chess spectacular in this southern Dutch city also shattered U.S. player Bobby Fischer's 1972 record of 2,785 ELO points on the international ranking list of the World Chess Federation (FIDE).

After his Monday victory, the 26-year-old Soviet grandmaster is entitled to 2,795 ELO points.

Although the next rating list will not be officially published before Jan. 1, Kasparov, who does not plan to appear in any more tournaments this year, seems certain of his record.

Kasparov, whose \$12,000 Interpolis win was the latest in an unbroken string of tournament victories since 1981, was elated during the award ceremony here.

"It's like breaking Bob Beamon's record on the long jump," Kasparov told reporters. Beamon, a U.S. track and field star, still holds the 8.90-metre long jump record he set during the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

In Monday's match, Kasparov gave his Norwegian opponent short shift, deploying his forces from a French defence. When the world champion's free pawn on the A-line promoted, Agdestein

resigned in a hopeless position after 30 moves.

Korchnoi, the 58-year-old veteran, capped a successful tournament, in which he garnered 8½ points, with a draw against Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic Monday. After plodding through a gruelling Indian defence, the contestants signed the peace after a mere 20 moves.

The second place in the class-16 Interpolis event, the highest tournament rating awarded by FIDE, earned Korchnoi \$8,000. With 7 points in the final standings, Ljubojevic held the third-place position, which he shared with Hungary's Gyula Sax.

In other action in the 14th and final round, rookie Dutchman Jeroen Piket was defeated in 40 moves by Vassily Ivanchuk, a 20-year-old Soviet prodigy whom the venerable Mikhail Botvinnik has recently earmarked as a fu-



Garry Kasparov

ture world champion.

In the longest drawn-out game of the day, Sax shared a half-point with Iceland's Johann Hjartarson in a 56-move contest that developed from a Spanish defence.

In the final Tilburg ranking, Ivanchuk was fifth with a 6½ points, Hjartarson and Agdestein shared the sixth place with 5½, and Piket finished last with 4 points out of 14 matches.

## Yankee outfielder sentenced to 60 days

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Luis Polonia is going to jail after a Milwaukee judge sentenced him to 60 days for having sex with a 15-year-old girl who had accompanied the New York Yankees outfielder to his hotel room last August.

"I made a mistake and I'm really sorry for it," Polonia told circuit judge Thomas Doherty before the sentence was imposed Monday. "I'm a human being and anybody can make the mistake I made."

Doherty also fined Polonia \$1,500 and ordered him to contribute \$10,000 to the Sinai Samaritan Medical Centre's Sexual Assault Treatment Centre.

Doherty said that although Polonia's relationship with the girl was consensual, the purpose of the law is to protect the naive "from predators, if you will."

"Not to impose some jail sentence would diminish the significance of this incident," Doherty said.

The judge said he hoped the sentence would send a message to young men like Polonia who travel around the country "to think twice, three or four times and then not do it."

Polonia, who pleaded no contest in August to the charge of having sexual intercourse with a child, is to report Wednesday to begin his sentence. He claimed in the criminal complaint that he thought the girl was 19.

Polonia, 24, could be sent to the Milwaukee county house of correction, but his lawyer, Dennis Coffey, asked that he be moved out of Milwaukee county, preferably to Madison, where Polonia played minor league baseball and has acquaintances.

Doherty said he would allow Polonia work-release privileges if such a setup can be arranged.

Polonia, who was traded from Oakland to New York during the season, could have received a maximum penalty of nine months in jail and \$10,000 in fines.

Milwaukee county assistant district attorney John Dimotto argued that Polonia used his celebrity status to lure the girl into having sex with him. He asked for the maximum sentence Monday but said he was satisfied with the sentence handed down. "I hope this message just goes

beyond people with celebrity status," Dimotto said. "I hope it goes out to all adults — you cannot take advantage of children."

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### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### A MODICUM OF CARE

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 6 3  
♥ K 7 3  
♦ K J 5 2  
♣ K 6 2

**WEST**  
♠ J  
♥ 10 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8 4 3  
♣ 10 7 5

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10 9 4  
♥ 8  
♦ A Q 7 6  
♣ J 9 8 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 8 7 5 2  
♥ A Q J 9 4 2  
♦ Void  
♣ A 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠  
Bridge is a logical game. Drawing the right inferences from the data available will almost always steer you to the winning line.

Once North showed a preference for hearts, South decided to bid what he thought he could make. He gave up on the grand slam because a portion of North's assets had to be in diamonds and, therefore, wasted.

The opening lead of the ten of diamonds was covered by the Jack and queen and ruffed. After careful thought, declarer saw that he could protect his contract even if trumps were 3-1 and spades 4-1, as long as the same hand didn't have length in

both majors. He cashed the ace and queen of trumps, and East discarded a diamond on the second round. That left only the spade suit to worry about.

Declarer left the last trump outstanding and, since West was known to hold it, declarer took a safety play to prevent West from ruffing a spade honor. He cashed the ace and continued with a low spade. West had no recourse. If he ruffed, he would be trumping declarer's loser. South would win any return, cash the king of spades and there would still be a trump in dummy to ruff out East's last spade and set up a long spade.

So West chose to discard a diamond, but that proved no better. Dummy's king won, and a spade was conceded to East. Declarer won East's club return, ruffed a spade with the king of trumps, then returned to his hand with a diamond ruff to draw the last trump and claim the rest of the tricks. Another triumph for sound technique.

Notice that declarer's play in the spade suit hinges on which defender shows out on the second round of trumps. Had West failed to follow, declarer would first have cashed the king of spades and then led toward his ace.

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

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### THE Daily Crossword by John Feneck

**ACROSS**

1. Covenant
2. Art style
3. Aborn
4. Ford city
5. Upon
6. Money
7. Arabian
8. Appellation
9. Under one's charge
10. Impudence
11. Shut
12. Artist's stand
13. Test
14. Auction patron
15. Outdoor arena
16. Car racing
17. Discourteous
18. Grand thing in baseball
19. Scrooge word
20. Hard rubber
21. Eggs
22. Biblical patriarch
23. Encourage
24. Echoed
25. Most slim
26. Holy woman
27. Fearful
28. Incomprehensible thing
29. Pleasant place
30. Vamp
31. Before: prof.
32. Sound
33. Margarine
34. Gec export
35. Great deal
36. Lustrous cloth
37. "— and the Man"
38. Small — (on leavy)

**DOWN**

1. Whale groups
2. Minor
3. Under factory
4. Turtled fringe
5. Astaire a.g.
6. In any way
7. Major
8. Tazewell's pain
9. Kind of place
10. Arctic plains
11. Eight: prof.
12. Boat how
13. Stitches
14. Wedding bird
15. Saharan
16. Philosopher
17. Martin
18. Nonsensical
19. Adjusted pitch
20. Reduct
21. Held in strict privacy
22. Roof edges
23. Chile
24. Loose garment
25. Lessened
26. Ancient kingdom
27. Meeting
28. Short song
29. Comfortable
30. Cyclical
31. Clan symbol
32. Hoof sound
33. Tra
34. Prophetic sign
35. — as rum
36. Dilly
37. Scallion
38. Tugboat

Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

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36. Dilly
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38. Tugboat

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**SUMMER JOB**

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## Polish party to get new identity

WARSAW (R) — Polish Communists have voted overwhelmingly to transform and rename their party following their loss of power to the Solidarity movement.

Politburo member Leszek Miller told the central committee on Tuesday that a membership plebiscite on the future of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) had produced the landslide vote.

The result meant that the 41-year-old PUWP, formed to impose Stalinism on post-war Poland, would probably cease to exist in its present shape in a few months.

Party leaders have already proposed renaming it the Polish Socialist Labour Party.

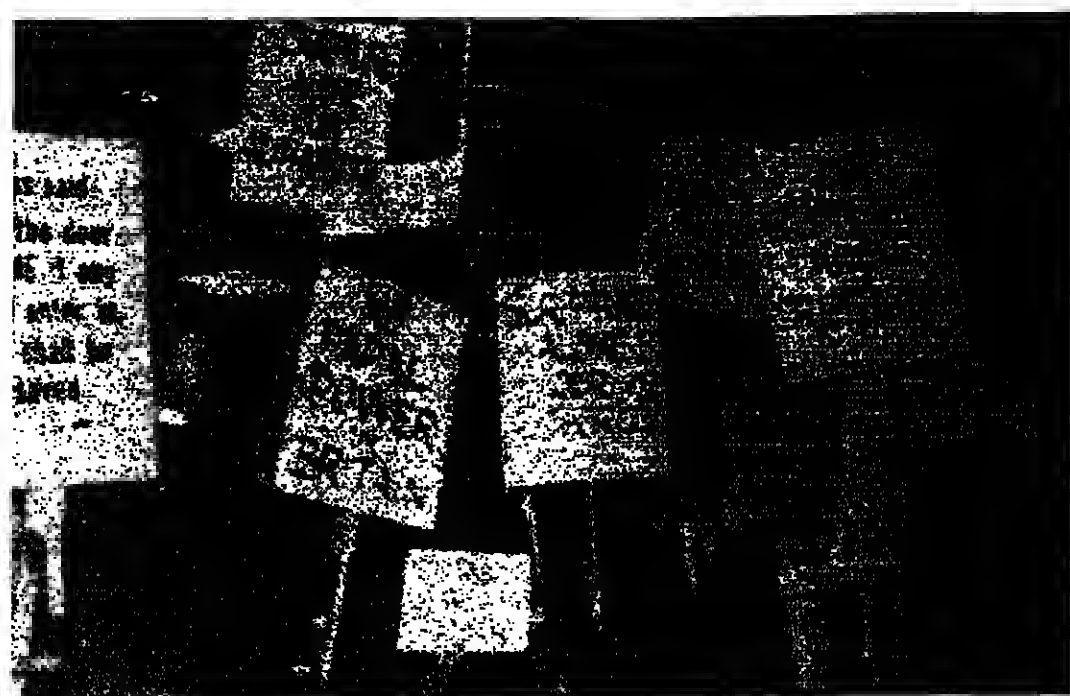
The PUWP ruled Poland automatically until last month, when it lost power after being humiliated by Solidarity in June in the first partly-free parliamentary elections it had allowed since the 1940s.

Miller said 1,114,000 of the party's 2,203,199 members took part in the poll on its future and 72.1 per cent voted yes to the question:

"Are you, comrade, for transformation of the PUWP into a new party with a new programme, statutes and name?"

This was the more radical of two options offered by the leadership in the poll ordered by the central committee.

The more moderate alternative, which proposed changing the party's programme and statutes without transforming it into a new party or changing its name, received only 25.1 per cent of the votes.



Angry Protestants demonstrate against Archbishop Robert Runcie's visit to Pope John Paul in the Vatican

## Runcie visit to Pope seen as positive despite controversy

VATICAN CITY (R) — Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie's controversial visit to Pope John Paul II will be remembered as a milestone in relations between the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, officials from both sides said.

The visit, which ended Monday, caused a stir in Britain after Runcie asked Anglicans to consider some form of papal primacy in a reunified church for the sake of Christian unity.

He rejected accusations that his rapprochement with the Vatican undermined the British constitution or the position of the queen, who is titular head of the Church of England and holds the title "Defender of the Faith."

Runcie stressed before returning to London that he envisaged a spiritual and not political leadership for the Pope without jurisdiction over member churches of the 70 million strong Anglican communion.

"The way in which the conversations we had together bears fruit will come out slowly," he said.

Runcie became only the second Anglican archbishop in history to attend a papal mass, a powerful symbol which officials said will inspire both sides to continue the dialogue despite thorny difficulties such as the ordination of women priests.

One Vatican official said his visit may succeed in shocking some Protestants into thinking about some type of role for the Pope as a universal Christian leader.

He said progress was made on the issue of papal primacy simply because Runcie and the Pope discussed it during the visit, which included the most relaxed and extended conversations between the two men since they took office.

When the dust settles, the Vatican official said, Anglicans and Catholics will find it easier to discuss the role of the papacy in an eventual reunification of the two churches, which split in 1534 over English King Henry VIII's refusal to accept the Pope's authority.

Some Anglicans feel the Anglican communion, which is split into independent national provinces, is weak because it lacks a central authority or figurehead to play a unifying role.

## Cambodian rebels consolidate gains

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Non-Communist guerrillas are consolidating recent gains and attacking another town defended by government troops in northwestern Cambodia, Western and guerrilla sources said.

On Saturday the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) launched what it called a "general offensive" against the pro-Hanoi government. They claimed to have overrun three towns and 10 other military positions.

Vietnam, which previously fought alongside Cambodian government forces after invading the country in 1978, says it withdrew all of its troops a week ago.

The Thai Foreign Ministry claimed Tuesday that five Vietnamese soldiers had been arrested in Thailand's Chanthaburi province since the pledged pullout, but a Thai navy spokesman denied this.

The Thai navy is responsible for the southern part of Thailand's border with Cambodia, which includes Chanthaburi.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Prachadavi Tavetikal said he planned to show the arrested Vietnamese to the press Thursday. However, Bundarch Phachoren, a Royal Thai Navy spokesman, denied the Foreign Ministry report, saying there had been no arrest or detention of any soldier since Sept. 20.

Western sources on the Thai border monitoring battlefield radio reports said Monday that KPNLF guerrillas had begun an attack that evening on the town of Kandalong, inside Cambodia some 15 kilometres from Thailand. The sources spoke on condition of anonymity.

On Tuesday morning, heavy shellfire could be heard in Aranyaprathet from the direction of the fighting.

According to the Western sources, the guerrillas were also putting pressure on the key town of Sisophon, to the west of Aranyaprathet.

The Western sources quoted KPNLF sources as saying that there were only 10 confirmed guerrilla dead and 35 wounded confirmed. "This is only preliminary, there are probably less than 50 (guerrilla) dead," one of the sources said.

No reports have been received of government casualties and Phnom Penh official media has not commented on the most recent fighting.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that the guerrillas had been sending more troops, ammunition and supplies to the battle area.

Long Mouly, spokesman for the KPNLF in Bangkok, said gains as high as 25,000.

Whatever the figure, the protest further highlights East Germany's reluctance to change, a reluctance which has triggered an exodus to the West of tens of thousands of its citizens.

East Berlin already faces calls for reform from new opposition groups and growing dissatisfaction among some top officials over the leadership's handling of the exodus, which has topped 37,000 since May without counting legal departures.

"Of course we want to stay here. We just want more tolerable conditions," said one woman protester, alluding to the thousands of disgruntled East Germans who have fled West.

The protest, the second such huge gathering in Leipzig in a week, also raises the spectre for the omnipresent security police of pro-Gorbachev demonstrations in East Berlin during his two-day trip, which starts Friday.

He is among several Communist leaders joining Oct. 7 celebrations to mark East Germany's 40th birthday.

Soviet sources said Gorbachev was likely to follow usual practice on foreign trips and try to meet local people.

Many of the demonstrators in Leipzig wore Gorbachev badges, reflecting a wide admiration and mirroring support for the Soviet leader in West Germany, where he was mobbed by crowds on a trip in June.

Western diplomats believe the mushrooming independent reform groups are sufficiently infiltrated to enable the authorities to second-guess any planned protests but they are less sure the authorities could cope with a spontaneous large-scale outburst of "Gorbymania."

Some protesters in Leipzig chanted "No repeat of China," a reference to Peking's suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations.

East Berlin backed China fully and many East Germans took this as an oblique warning not to risk pro-reform protests.

JOHANNESBURG (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she will not visit South Africa until jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela is freed.

"I will never come unless Mandela has been released (and has) freedom to speak," Thatcher told four black South African journalists who interviewed her in London for the influential Business Day newspaper.

Thatcher, one of the mildest critics of Pretoria's apartheid policies, said in the interview published Tuesday she did not know what plans President F.W. de Klerk had for the release of Mandela, jailed for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow white rule.

But she said she believed the African National Congress (ANC) leader would be freed soon to take part in a series of constitutional changes by de Klerk.

The British prime minister rejected the idea that de Klerk should be given five years to put his plans for apartheid reform into action.

"The South African government certainly does not have five years to get negotiations with black leaders going. They have said that they intend to open negotiations on a new constitution," she said.

Stressing her opposition to anti-apartheid sanctions, Thatcher said the time was not right for further financial measures against South Africa's beleaguered economy.

"I do not think it is appropriate to impose further sanctions against South Africa when we have just achieved the Namibian agreement for which the international community has been campaigning for the past 10 years," she said.

from the recent fighting were the biggest in 10 years. But he added that the guerrillas had to be ready for government counterattacks.

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"We cannot say for sure when we will take Kandalong, it is a big base," he said speaking on condition of anonymity.

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## COLUMN

### Thieves steal World Cup silver football

TURIN, Italy (R) — A jewel-studded silver football which has to have been awarded to the best goalkeeper at next summer's World Cup soccer finals in Italy has been stolen, police said Monday.

A spokesman said a craftsman who had spent 3,450 hours making the football, worth more than 150 million lire (\$110,000), was taking it back to his workshop after a jewellery exhibition in Turin Sunday evening when his car was forced to stop by masked men on the southern outskirts of the city. The two men robbed him at gunpoint of his wallet and the suitcase holding the football, which weighed about nine kilos.

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Bullet train marks birthday

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